

NOVEMBER

JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1837.

NO. 42.

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Terms of Advertising.
Advertisements of 12 lines or less, \$1.00 for the first week, and 50 cents for each continuance. Over 12 lines, \$2.00 for the first week, and 1.00 for each continuance. Advertisements of 24 lines or more, \$4.00 for the first week, and 2.00 for each continuance. All advertisements will be published until ordered to the contrary. A discount will be made on advertisements for six or twelve months.

TON & FORWARDING AGENCIES.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have taken the

House in East Wetumpka.
and lately conducted by T. W. Fleming, and are now prepared to receive and forward orders to Merchants and Planters in the inland also for the

Storage of Cotton.
respectfully ask a share of public patronage, and pledge themselves to spare no exertions for satisfaction.

J. N. LIGHTNER.
WM. MILLER.
N. B. Liberal advances made on Cotton with them, or on Merchandise on Consignment. June 29, 1837. —6m

BARGAINS.

EVERY one wants bargains from this date, and we bring the case, and get them at the lowest possible price. Peter Pope, Esq., in Wetumpka, at new cost and charges. —wishes to purchase can have them on short credit with good endorsers. J. D. WILLIAMS.
Wetumpka, July 31, 1837.

The papers in Talladega & Jacksonville, will be above until ordered to stop.

LABORERS WANTED ON THE WETUMPKA & COOSA RAIL.
The usual wages of the country will be paid, and the Company will make payments every day. The hands will be well fed and

to John Gauding, Manager on the line, the subscriber.

D. H. BINGHAM,
Chief Engineer, W. & C. R. R.
Wetumpka, Aug. 10, 1837. —4t

The Jacksonville paper will please publish and forward their account to this Office.

Administrator's Notice.

persons are hereby notified, that the estate of John V. Ingram has been this day assigned to the honorable the orphan's court of Benton County. All persons having claims against them for adjustment according to the provisions of the statute in such case provided. JOSEPH BROWN,
Administrator John V. Ingram dec'd.
17, 1837. —4t

THE STATE OF ALABAMA.

CHEROKEE COUNTY.
TAKEN UP by Levi Huncutt,
a certain Gray Mare, supposed to be seven years old, fourteen hands high, branded on her left side with two figure eights, a white slip on her nose, and a red bell on—appraised at forty dollars. JOHN S. WILSON, CLK. C. C.
18, 1837. —3t

LAND

FOR SALE.
Undersigned wishes to sell a valuable tract of land containing three hundred and thirty acres, lying immediately adjoining White Benton County. The land is fertile, well watered, and has a fine dwelling house, with a two figure eights, a white slip on her nose, and a red bell on—appraised at forty dollars. JOHN M. NEAL.
19, 1837. —4t

NOTICE.

TAKEN up and now in jail in the county of Walker, Georgia, a Negro man about twenty-three years of age who calls his name SANCHE, and says he belongs to Alsey Pollard, County, Alabama, about five feet high, dark complexion, a scar over his eye. The owner is requested to come for charges and take him away. Z. P. SHERLEY, Jailor.
19, 1837. —4t

Notice Benton Rangers!!!

Allen's Company will appear on the public square in the town of Jacksonville on Saturday, in November, next, well armed as the law directs to answer to their 11 o'clock, A. M.

THOMAS T. SHEPPARD,
Ordly Serjeant.

Notice Benton Rangers!!!
First Company of Benton Rangers will appear on the public square in the town of Jacksonville on Saturday, in November, next, well armed as the law directs to answer to their 11 o'clock, A. M.

By order of T. B. HILLIN, CAPT.

19th, 1837.

BLANK ATTACHMENTS

For sale at this Office.

AUTUMN.

Thou art with us. Already we feel the prickles in the morning air. And the stars shine with a peculiar lustre. Shortly we shall see the rich tints which thou flingest on the woodlands, and then thy russet livery. And if thou art now bright and gay, and beautiful, thou art not less lovely, when thy hazy atmospheres spread a voluptuous softness over nature—when the sun himself is shorn of his beams, and like a pale planet wandered through the sky.

Autumn! with all its fields of ripening corn and its trees laden with fruit, and its vines with the clustering grapes.

Reeling to earth, purple and gushing, and clear sparkling streams, and salmon fishing, and field sports is here.

Out in the Autumn woods! the broad leaf of the Sycamore hath fallen upon the streamlet and hath passed on with its tumbling water, or dispart where it has rested against some obstruction. The Buckeye is bare. The maple is golden leaved, save where, is spread on a field of orange, the hectic flush which marks approaching decay, or where the sap is yet faintly coursing, and a delicate green remains. The Oak is deep crimson, and the Gum even of a blood-red hue. Far off, on the tall cliff, is the spiraling pine and cedar, in their eternal green.

Out in the Autumn woods! When the leaves are falling, like the flakes in a snowstorm. It is a time for reflection—it is a time for lofty contemplation. The soul is full, it has the capacity to feel, and it gushes forth though the tongue speaks not. And yet it is irresistible, to roam through the Autumn woods and listen to the thousand whispering tongues, which fill the air. The fullness of feeling must be the very merry shout and loud halloo.

We welcome the Autumn. Thou art the dearest to us of the seasons—save the flower month. We hail thy coming snow not as has been our wont. Since then was last here, we have lost friends and in thy wailing winds, and out beneath thy sky, and roaming through thy varied gorgeous-liveried woods, our thought shall be turned to their memories.

Louisville Gazette.

LYNCHING.

This incarnate demon of outrage, violence and blood, still continues to disgrace our unhappy country. It is only a few weeks since humanity was shocked by a most atrocious and revolting outrage, inflicted by those sanguinary spirits of barbarism, the lynchers, on the person of a Mr. Saunders, of Madison county, in this State. These enemies of the peace of society, of order, law, and civilization, dragged this respectable planter from the bosom of his family, and mutilated him in the most brutal manner, maiming him most inhumanly, besides cutting off his nose and ears, and scarifying his body to the ribs. We believe the subject of this foul outrage still drags out a miserable existence—an object of horror and pity. Last week a club of lynchers, amounting to four or five individuals, as we have been credibly informed, broke into the house of Mr. Scott of Wilkinson county, a respectable member of the Bar, forced him out, and hung him dead on the next tree. We have heard of numerous minor outrages committed against the peace of society, and the welfare and happiness of the country; but we mention these as the most enormous that we have heard of for some months.

It now becomes our painful duty, as conductors of a free press, to notice a most disgraceful outrage committed by the lynchers of Vicksburg, on last Sunday, against the majesty of the laws, the honor of our country, the prosperity and happiness of the people.

The victim of this cruel and ferocious spirit in this case, was a Mr. Grace, formerly of the neighborhood of Warrenton, Va. but for two years a resident of this city. He was detected in giving free passes to slaves, and brought to trial before Esqr. Maxey. Unfortunately for the wretch, either through the want of law or evidence, he could not be punished, and he was set at liberty by the magistrate. The City marshal, seeing that a few in the crowd were disposed to lay violent hands on the prisoner in the event of his escaping punishment by law, resolved to accompany him to his house. The lynch mob still followed, and the marshal finding the prisoner could only be protected by hurrying him to jail, endeavored to effect that object. The lynchers, however, pursued the officer of the law, dragged him from his house, bruised him, and conveyed the prisoner to the most convenient point of the city for carrying their blood-thirsty designs into execution.

We blush while we record the atrocious deed, that in this city, containing more than 5000 souls, in the broad light of day, this aged wretch was stripped and flogged, we believe, within hearing of the lamentation and shrieks of his afflicted wife and children.

It is not for this wretch that we would awaken public sympathy, or call down popular indignation against the infernal code by

which he was illegally punished; no we believe him to have been guilty of numerous crimes, for which the laws of our country, if they have not already, ought to provide solitary confinement, if not the punishment of death. We believe him to have been a bad member of society; and we would put others in the South on their guard, if he should settle in their neighborhood. He is said to be quite grey, having light complexion, blue eyes, and is about fifty years of age.

In the name of Heaven, to what is our country coming? When is the spirit of turbulence, outrage and barbarism to have an end? Are we to dispense with all laws except those of the strongest arm? If the people do not organize, and swear upon the altar of the living God to crush the atrocious spirit of lynchism—to uphold the officers of justice—to sustain at all hazards, the majesty of the laws—the rights and privileges of each and every citizen, no matter how debased, society must be reduced to the most loathsome barbarism, and our free institutions will become a mockery and a bye-word of reproach among the civilized nations of the earth. Why should any man or set of men undertake to trample on the laws of the country? Upon what principle do these enemies to the peace and happiness of society arrogate to themselves the right of dispensing with the laws of the land at pleasure? Why do they outrage the feelings of the community by usurping those sacred functions which belong alone to the sovereignty of the people of Mississippi. If a lynch club is permitted to make and execute laws, what has become of that glorious right of every freeman, the trial by a jury of peers, according to the laws of his country.

It is the interest of all who desire to exalt the charter of the State—it is the duty of all who would promote the great cause of civilization and social life, to combine and prostrate this disorganizing, brutal, and unholy spirit. In the name of an insulted community, in the name of the outraged and bleeding genius of liberty, justice and mercy, justice and mercy, we call upon the grand jury of our country to bring to condign punishment the perpetrators of this foul outrage. Now is the time to exterminate this odious, depraved, and brutal spirit. The legal guardians of the public peace are called upon by nine-tenths of the community, by the spirit of humanity, by the solemn obligations of their oaths, by all the noble and patriotic impulses of virtuous and enlightened freemen, to make signal examples of all who have been engaged in this atrocious outrage. Then, then, their deeds will be hailed with acclamation throughout the civilized world, and generations yet unborn will be taught to lip their names as benefactors of the human race.

—6m

AN INCIDENT AT LA TRAPPE.

The prison, says Wordsworth, to which we doom ourselves, no prison is. There are many instances recorded in which a degree of voluntary suffering has been borne, which, if compulsory, would be scarcely endured by nature. The celebrated monastery of La Trappe presented to the world an example of self-denial and rigor being undertaken and sustained, compared with which the tortures of a dungeon were easy, and the horrors of exile were light, imposed by a resolution which never flagged, and endured with a constancy which nothing could abate.

The Count Albergotti, soon after his retirement from the world, was visited, by one of his most intimate and valued friends, but he refused to see him. This model of friendship, unable to endure a perpetual separation, actually entered the monastery, and became a member of the brotherhood. But the Count, during the long remainder of their mutual lives, never once raised his eyes to look at him.

About 150 years ago, there resided at La Trappe a monk who was celebrated even for the ardor of his devotion, and the rigidity of his seclusion. Regular at the altar, at other times always in his cell, he had never spoken to any member of the household during the twenty years he had lived there, and had never once entered the room of a brother. He was an old man, and rapidly declining in health. Though an invalid, and demanded all the relief which carefulness and attention could suggest, still he never was absent from the maternal services of the chapel, and never allowed himself the least addition to the plain accommodation which he had always employed.

One morning he arose, and found himself much weaker than he had ever felt before. But he did not for a moment think of desisting from the duties of his station, and he went forth before sunrise to attend the usual prayers. It was with difficulty that in returning he reached his cell. Slowly and with tottering steps he entered; closing the door behind him, he stretched himself upon his bed, which, like all the beds of the monastery, was a rough board, with no more

covering than a single blanket. He laid himself down to die, but the monk was manifestly not at his ease. In a few moments the door opened, and the occupant of the cell next to him, entered. It was the first time, for twenty years, that any other than the owner had passed that threshold, but the intruder did not seem to be unwelcome. It was a monk who had been a resident at La Trappe for a period scarcely shorter than that of the other; and though always living next to him, and every morning, and every noon, and every evening walking in company with him to the chapel, neither had ever looked upon the other; neither had ever spoken.

He entered the cell, and approached the dying man.

Brother, said he, and the tone of the speaker had a tenderness unusual in that place of mortified affections. Brother, is there aught in which I can minister to your comfort?

The period of comfort and discomfort, answered the other, is for me rapidly passing away. I would raise my thoughts, and my feelings from the world, and send them before me into that Heaven where my spirit will soon repose, but there is one ligament which yet binds me to this sphere, and as I approach my final agony, it seems to become tighter than ever. At my entrance into this monastery, I left behind me, in the world, a much loved brother, involved in the whirlpool of dissipation and sin. The doubts which oppress me as to his situation, if indeed he still lives, are the source of the disquietude which now hangs over me. If a message from me at this time could reach him, I think that it would not be without effect. If you can convey one to him, tell him of the anguish which I feel for his condition, tell him of the infinite importance of religion, implore him, and the speaker, as he grew more excited, raised himself upon his arm, and fixed his eyes keenly upon the standard, by, implore him—yet—stay—pausing and gazing wildly, who are you? 'tis strange, and he drew back and stared with eager doubt upon the other. That face, I have seen it, yet, no, it is not—

It is! exclaimed the other, 'tis your brother. A few moments had elapsed after your entrance into this monastery, when, wearied by the joyless pleasures of the world, and smitten by the noble example which you set before me, I resolved to dedicate myself to piety here. I entered the society. Chance assigned me the cell which adjoins yours. Ardent and tender as was the attachment which I felt to you, I determined, in penance of sins, to impose upon myself the hard resolution of never addressing you until the moment of dissolution should arrive to one of us. For more than nineteen years I have heard through the apertures in the wall, your daily prayers for my safety, and your nightly tears for my absence; agonizing as was the effort to repress my emotion, I kept my vow, and was silent. My course is nearly run; the reward is nearly at hand. In silence, we have worked out our salvation upon earth; but we will speak, my dear brother, in Heaven?

The dying man raised his eyes and fixed them faintly on the speaker, then sighed; his brother felt a feeble pressure from the hand which enclosed his. A moment, and there stood but one living spirit in that silent cell. —A. P. Murray.

—6m

A BROKEN HEART.

BY W. IRVING.

It is a common thing to laugh at love stories, and to treat the tales of romantic passions as mere fictions of poets and novelists, that never existed in real life. My observations of human nature have convinced me, that however the surface of the character may be chilled and frozen by the cares of the world and the pleasures of society, there is still a warm current of affection running thro. the depths of the coldest heart, that prevents its being utterly concealed. Indeed I am a true believer in the blind deity, and go to the full extent of his doctrines. Shall I confess it? I believe in broken hearts, and the possibility of dying of disappointed love! I do not however, consider it a malady often fatal to my own sex; but I firmly believe that it withers down many a lovely woman into an early grave.

Man is the creature of interest and ambition. His nature leads him forth into the struggle and bustle of the world. Love is but the embellishment of early life, or a song piped into the intervals of the acts. He seeks for fame, for fortune, for space in the world's thought and dominion over his fellow man. But the woman's life is the history of her affections. The heart is her world, it is there ambition strives for empire, it is there her avare seeks forbidden treasure. She sends forth her sympathies on adventure; she embarks her whole soul in the traffic of affections; and if shipwrecked her case is hopeless—for it is a bankrupt of the heart.

To a man the disappointment of love may occasion some bitter pangs; it wounds some feelings of tenderness; it blasts some prospects of felicity; but he is an active being—he can dissipate his thoughts in the whirl of various occupations, or plunge into the pleasures; or if the scene of disappointment be too full of painful association, he can shift his love at will, and taking as it were the wings of the morning, can fly to the uttermost parts of the earth and be at rest.

But woman's is comparatively a fixed and meditative life. She is more the companion of her own thoughts & feelings; and if they are turned to ministers of sorrow, where shall she look for consolation? Her lot is to be wooed and won; and if unhappy in her love, her heart is like some fortress that has been captured and sacked, and abandoned and left desolate.

How many bright eyes grow dim—how many rosy cheeks grow pale—how many lovely forms fade away into the tomb, and none can tell the cause, that blighted their loveliness. As the dove will clasp its wings to its side, and cover and conceal the arrow that is preying upon its vitals, so it is the nature of woman to hide from the world the pangs of wounded affection. The love of a delicate female is always shy and silent. Even when fortunate, she scarcely breathes it to herself; but when otherwise she buries it in the recess of her bosom, and there lets it cower and brood among the ruins of her peace. With her desire has failed. The great charm of existence is at an end. She neglects all the cheerful exercises that gladden the spirits, quicken the pulses, and send the tide of life in healthful currents—through the veins. Her rest is broken—the refreshment of sleep is poisoned by melancholy dreams—dry sorrows drink her blood, until her enfeebled frame sinks under the last external assault. Look to her, after a little while, and you will find friendship weeping over her untimely grave and wondering, one who but lately glowed with all the radiance of health and beauty, should now be brought down to darkness and the worm. You will be told of some wintery chill, some slight indisposition, that laid her low—but no one knew the mental malady that previously sapped her strength and made her so easy a prey to the spoiler.

She is like some tender tree, the pride and beauty of the grove; graceful in its form bright in its foliage, but with the worm preying at its core. We find it suddenly withering, when it should be most fresh and luxuriant. We see it drooping its branches to the earth, and shedding leaf by leaf, until wasted and perished away, it falls even in the stillness of the forest, and as we muse over the beautiful ruin, we strive in vain to recollect the blast or thunderbolt that could have smitten it with decay.

I have seen many instances of woman running to waste and self-neglect, and disappearing gradually from the earth almost as if they had been exalted to heaven; and have frequently fancied I could trace their death through the various declensions of consumption, cold, debility, languor, melancholy until I reach the first system of disappointed love. But an instance of this kind lately told me the circumstances are well known in the country where they happened, and I shall give them in the manner they were related.

Every one must recollect the tragical history of Emmett the Irish patriot, for it was too touching to be soon forgotten. During troubles in Ireland, he was tried, condemned and executed on a charge of treason. His fate made a deep impression on public sympathy. He was young, so brave; so every thing that we are apt to like in a young man. His conduct until trial too was so lofty and intrepid. The noble indignation with which he repelled the charge against his country—the eloquent vindication of his name—and his pathetic appeal to posterity, in the hour of condemnation—all these entered deeply into every generous bosom, and even his enemies lamented the stern policy that dictated his execution.

But there was one heart whose anguish it would be vain to attempt to describe. In happier days and fairer fortunes, he had won the affections of a beautiful and interesting girl, the daughter of a celebrated Irish barrister.

She loved him with the disinterested fervor of a woman's first and only love. When every worldly maxim arrayed itself against him; when blasted in fortune, disgrace and danger darkened around his name, she loved him more ardently for his sufferings. If then his fate could awaken the sympathy of his foes, what must be the anguish of her whole soul which was occupied by his image! Let those tell who have the portals of the tomb suddenly closed between them and the being most loved on earth, who have sat at this threshold, as one shut out in cold and lonely world from whence all that was most lovely and loving had parted.

But the horrors of such a grave: so frightful, a dishonored? There was nothing for memory to dwell upon, that could sooth the parting—none of those tender, tho' melancholy circumstances, that endear the parting scene—nothing to melt the sorrow into blessing.

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sed tears, sent like the dews of heaven, to revive the heart in the hour of anguish. To render her widowed situation more desolate, she had incurred her father's displeasure by her unfortunate attachment and was an exile from the parental roof. But could the sympathy and kind offices of friends have reached a spirit so riven by horror, it would have experienced no want of consolation for the Irish are a people of quick and generous sympathies. The most delicate and tender attentions were paid to her by the families of wealth and distinction. She was led into society and they tried by all kinds of occupations and amusements to dissipate her grief, and wean her from the tragical story of her lover. But it was in vain. There are some strokes of calamity that scathe and scorch her soul—that penetrate the vital seat of happiness, and blast it never again to put forth the bud or blossom.

She never objected to visit the haunts of pleasure, but she was much alone there, as in the depths of solitude. She walked about in the sad reverie, apparently unconscious of the world around her. She carried with her an inward woe that mocked at the blandishments of friendship, and heeded not the song of the charmer, charm he ever so wisely.

The person who told me her story had seen her at a masquerade. There can be no exhibition of far-gone wretchedness, more striking and painful, than to meet it in such a scene. To find it wandering like a spectre lonely and joyless, where all around is gay, to see it dressed out in the trappings of mirth and looking so wan and woe-begone, as if it had tried in vain to cheat the poor heart into a momentary forgetfulness of sorrow. After strolling through the splendid and giddy crowd in an air of utter abstraction, she sat herself down on the orchestra and looking about some time with a vacant air, that showed her insensibility to the scene, she began with the capriciousness of a sickly lover to warble a little plaintive air. She had an exquisite voice, but on this occasion it was so simple, touching; it breathed forth such a soul of wretchedness, that it drew a crowd, mute and silent around her, and melted every one into tears.

The story of one so true and tender could not but excite great sympathy in a country so remarkable for enthusiasm. It completely won the heart of a brave officer, who paid his addresses to her, and thought that one so true to the dead, could not prove but true to the living. She declined his attentions, for her thoughts were irrevocably engrossed with the memory of a former lover. He however, persisted in his suit. He solicited not her tenderness, but her esteem. He was assisted by her conviction of her own destitute and dependent situation, for she was existing on the kindness of her friends. In a word, he at length succeeded in gaining her hand, though with the solemn assurance that her heart was utterly another's.

He took her with him to Sicily, hoping that a change of scene might wear out their remembrance of early woes. She was an amiable and exemplary wife, and made an effort to be a happy one; but nothing could cure the silent and devouring melancholy that had entered into her very soul. She wasted away into slow but hopeless decline, and at last sunk into the grave the victim of a broken heart.

MEMORY—Among the many remarkable qualities of David Crockett was his wonderful memory, of which my friend Col. A., whom he once ran against for Congress, lately gave the following anecdote in proof. "When we began our electioneering campaign," said Col. A., "not being able to speak very well extempore, or rather not at all, I wrote out a speech with great care, and committed it to memory. I delivered this at three several meetings, and was a good deal gratified in believing that it was very well received. I had always spoken first, but at the fourth meeting, which was a very numerous one, Crockett proposed that he should take the lead. He accordingly mounted the stand, and to my utter amazement recited every word of my speech, and only changing very slightly, a sentence or two to suit his own case. I never felt more awkward in my life. My turn to speak came, and my speech was gone, stolen—used up—and I was left without a word to say. And to complete my mortification, the rascal chuckling and laughing as if he had done the very cleverest thing in the world."

CURIOUS HISTORY OF AN OLD TRUNK.—Some years since an old woman became an inmate of Moulton work-house, near this town, bringing with her the whole of her worldly goods, consisting of an old bedstead and a trunk. She died in the work house, and the parish officers applied to her nearest of kin to ascertain whether they would undertake the expenses incident to her interment, and inherit the old bedstead and trunk or leave the last offices to the parish, which would then claim the property, such as it was to meet the expenses. The natives declined all interference, and the old lady was buried at the cost of the parish. When the Brixton union was formed, the guardians rented pro tempre, the Moulton work-house, taking the property at a valuation. Among this property was the old bedstead and the trunk. The Brixworth union now

having a building of their own, have abandoned the work-house at Moulton, and last week a sale at public auction took place of the old furniture, including the bedstead and trunk. Here these two venerable articles parted company. Of the purchaser of the bedstead we have no record, but the trunk was knocked down for 2s. Two persons claiming the purchase, it was again put up, and was again knocked down at 2s. 9d. to the wife of a laborer of the parish.

The husband, it seems, had heard strange stories of antique trunks, with secret drawers and hidden treasure, and no sooner did he see his wife's purchase than he sat about minutely exploring all its peculiarities. The wife, who was not haunted by the same golden dreams, saw him strip off the old paper with which it was covered, with despair; he was evidently spoiling her trunk for all such purposes as a respectable trunk is usually devoted to. But the treasure seeker persisted in his search and presently discovered, to his own as well as to his wife's astonishment, a hidden drawer at the side of the trunk, closely packed with upwards of one thousand pieces of gold coin, of the reign of James I., Charles II., James II., William and Mary, and William IV. The parties into whose hands this hidden treasure has so unexpectedly fallen are an industrious and very respectable, although a very poor couple who will not misuse their good fortune.

Northampton Mercury.

THE CRAFT.

The Editor of the Mobile Times thus compliments the Typographical Society: "We have been Joseph Men printers; we avow it with pride. It is our glory to be the members of a body of men who, for honesty of feeling, independence of spirit, and intellectual acquirements, have no superiors in society. We belong to an art which has civilized and partially reformed the world, and which still works greater and more beneficial changes in the organization of Governments."

[Reported for the National Intelligencer.] **INDIAN COUNCIL—SIGNING THE TREATY.**—Yesterday after a long talk by the Indian delegation at Dr. Laurie's Church, the treaty entered into between the Hon. Secretary of War, on the part of the United States, and the Sioux delegation, was signed by the contracting parties, in the presence of a very large company of ladies and gentlemen. The terms of the treaty, which we may hereafter publish are not materially variant from those proposed by the Government, of which we published an accurate statement on Tuesday last. Several gentlemen were on the platform, during the ceremony of signing the treaty, among whom we noticed the Hon. Secretary of the Navy and the Hon. Secretary of the Treasury.

When the Indians stood round the Secretary of War, just before they signed the treaty, several of them addressed him with great earnestness and emotion, preferring to their Great Father many prayers and requests, such as they might be paid in dollars and half dollars, as no other kind of money, (one of the chiefs, placing upon the table a silver dollar and half-dollar to make the Secretary well acquainted with the request, that their white missionary, who had taught them how to cultivate their lands, might be permitted to remain with them, and that their Great Father (the President) would be pleased to send amongst them a fair trader to deal with them. The Indians complained of the impositions to which they have been subjected by the traders who had hitherto settled among them, and hoped to be freed from their exactions. They hoped that their Great Father and his people would hold fast the bands of peace, and after each of the chiefs had taken hold of the pen, as directed, they concluded the treaty, shook hands with the Secretary and every one upon the platform, and they left the church.

From the St. Louis Republican.

REVOLUTION IN SANTA FE NEW MEXICO.

Murder of the Governor and all his principal officers and installation of the Rebel Chief as governor of the State.

The early arrival of the fall company of Traders from Santa Fe, brings advices of a complete revolution in that State. We have been favored, by a gentleman of this city, who was formerly concerned in that trade, with an extract from a letter received from his correspondent, giving some of the particulars of the revolution. At the date of these advices, the Americans in the Province had not been molested, although there was no security whatever for property; and the Revolutionists, it was said, had marked one of the Americans for sacrifice. This individual, it was observed, would be known when his head was seen upon a pole!

We annex the contents of the letter, which is dated:

SANTA FE, August 12, 1857.

Thursday last, the Governor, Don Alvaro Peres, Political and Military chief of the territory of New Mexico, accompanied by Albreu, and a small party of soldiers, marched to the Canada, 20 miles from Santa Fe, where a large number of malcontents had assembled, composed of the inhabitants from Rio Arriba to Taos, among whom were the Indians living in that neighborhood, who

are partly civilized and subjects of the general government.

Upon the meeting of the two armies which took place near St. Idelfonso, the governor commanded his soldiers to fire, at which order all his men went over to the enemy, except 23—of whom one was killed on the spot and three or four wounded.

The governor immediately fled with all who could follow him to Santa Fe, where they remained until night, under favor of which they started upon good horses in order to get as far as possible from their enemies, who knew how to take more adroit measures to intercept them; so soon as they disappeared from the field of battle, they despatched the Indians to cut off their retreat by the Rio Abajo, with orders to spare none of them, was literally accomplished.

The next day the victors encamped at La Chappelle, which is near the town of Santa Fe; and there killed the governor, Ramon and Marcelino Abreu, Chico Alri, a young lieutenant named Gutierrez and many others whose names are not known. The triumphant army having declared their Jose Gonzales, an inhabitant of Taos, governor, made the entrance into the town, where he assumed the Government—assisted by Rafael Garcia, who had commanded the troops with him. All was now tranquil.

But one thing was wanting to complete their purpose—the head of Santiago Abreu, judge of this district—the friend of the stranger and the poor—the talented and meritorious officer—and they received the news that he had been massacred by the Indians of Santa Domingo.

From the best accounts, the killed is about 15, among whom was Miguel Sena, and 5 or 6 wounded, among whom are Francisco Surrassino, former governor and commissary, Apuntis, adjutant to the late deceased governor, Jose Bustamante, sergeant Antonio Sena. All seems quiet enough at this time though yesterday the report was that the victors, who had returned home the day after their entrance here, were about to visit us for the purpose of committing further outrages. The new governor with several others, immediately here, and we have some assurance that we shall be spared their presence. The country is in a sad and ruinous condition.

The statements of this letter are confirmed by a gentleman who has arrived in town from Santa Fe. It is added that the Priest we also very obnoxious to the Revolutionists, and many of them had suffered personal violence of a most outrageous character.

WEALTH.

Excessive wealth is neither glory nor happiness. The cold and sordid wretch who thinks only of himself, who draws his head within his shell, and never puts it out but for the purpose of lucre and ostentation, who looks upon his fellow-creatures, not only without sympathy, but with arrogance and insolence, as if they were made for no other purpose than to pamper his avarice, or to contribute to his aggrandizement—such a man may be rich, but trust me he can never be happy, nor virtuous, nor great. There is no fortune a golden mean which is the appropriate region of virtue and intelligence. Be content with that; and if the horn of plenty overflows, let its droppings fall upon your fellow men; let them feel the droppings of money in the wilderness, to cheer the way-worn pilgrim. I wish you indeed to be distinguished; but wealth is not essential to distinction. Look at the illustrious patriots, and philosophers and philanthropists, who in various ages have blessed the world; was it their riches that made them great? Where was the wealth of Aristides, of Socrates, of Plato, of Epaminondas, of Fabricius, of Cincinnatus, and a countless host upon the rolls of fame. Their wealth was in the mind and heart; these are the treasures by which they have been immortalized; such alone are worth a serious struggle.—Wirt.

Making Money.—Perhaps there is no characteristic of Americans which strikes a foreigner more forcibly than the seriousness and unremitting business manner of our countrymen. Be rich or poor, the American seems always absorbed in the pursuit of gain. There is scarcely a moment when he permits himself to throw off the shackles of occupation, and to abandon himself to the enjoyment of leisure. He walks in a hurry, talks in a hurry, eats in a hurry, and we had almost said sleeps in a hurry. As for pastimes, they are almost entirely unknown. If conversation be entered into, ten to one the prices of stocks, and speculations of dollars and cents, in one form or other are the subjects of it. Go into hotels, steamboats, public coaches, or drawing rooms; you will find a universal all absorbing topic, is gain. If one goes to the theatre or to a concert the first question is how many dollars are in the house, and if there be an exhibition of whatever kind, the cost of its getting up is the primary object of inquiry. Thus we go, lives are spent in making money, and when it is gained, we die.

Bad Things.—An unfaithful servant, a smoky house, a stumbling horse, a scolding wife, an aching tooth, an empty purse, an undutiful child, an incessant talker, legs that break through enclosures, a dull razor, and a pimped face, a butting ram, mosquitoes, a buggy bed, and a fop.

RISE AND FALL OF FAMILIES.

Every young man should start in life determined to act upon the motto *Let Desideratum*, or *Don't give up the ship*. Let him on commencing life, look around him and see who are wealthy, who are the influential, who are the courted and respected of society, and ask from whence they sprang. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred he will find them to be those who, at his age possessed as little of the world's gear, as little of family influence, and as little of any extraneous aid as he himself possesses; men who commenced the world with nothing, and whose advancement in life solely depended upon their own husbandly frugality, integrity and strict attention to business. Most young men consider it a great misfortune to be poor, or not to have capital enough to establish themselves at once in a good business; this is

a very mistaken notion, for so far from poverty being a misfortune to him, if we may judge from what we every day behold, it is really a blessing. For the chance is more than ten to one in favor of the success of such a young man, over one who starts with plenty of money. Look back twenty years, and see who commenced business at that time, with abundance of means, and trace them down to the present day; how many of them can now boast of wealth and standing? On the contrary, how many have become poor, lost their places in society, and are passed by, by their once boon companions, with a look which plainly says, *I know you not*.

In this country, the wheel of fortune is constantly turning, and he who is at zenith this year, may be at nadir next, and excite no surprise. It is seldom that the fourth, or even the third generation enjoys property and station in society which was won by the industry of the first. The constant change is the natural result of causes in continued operation. The first of a generation starts in life poor, but industrious and honest; he resolves to acquire property, and at the same time sustain a character that shall command respect. By dint of long perseverance in business, and the attainment of a high character for integrity, and fair dealings, he succeeds, (such a man never fails,) and becomes wealthy. His sons succeed him, perhaps maintain the character of their father, and add to the wealth he left them—they were educated to business, and know how the property they enjoy was acquired. But their sons grow up, and from infancy find themselves in the lap of luxury, and rocked in the cradle of ease; their minds are never turned on business—that is beneath them—they are engrossed in important nothingness; scorn labor; run the rounds of folly; marry light-headed fashionable ladies, who have as sovereign a contempt for labor, and the useful things of life as themselves; dash away a few years in their carriage; lose their parents; divide their property; attempt to carry on business; are incapable of managing it—fail, struggle to keep up appearances and their places in fashionable life are obliged to retire—wretched and miserable at home—and get through the world as they can, carrying always the appearance of shabby gentlemen, and being looked at askance by their former companions. Their children are more miserable even than themselves, being brought up with an idea that labor is degrading; and that they are a superior order;—while necessity compels them to resort to some means of getting a living, pride and poverty are at war with them, and they drag out a miserable and precarious life.

American Magazine.

From the Grand Gulf Advertiser.

MISSISSIPPI BANK ARRANGEMENT.

The Cotton-growing state "regenerated and redeemed and disenthralled"—Mississippi bank paper ten per cent above par—New Orleans commission merchants quashed—Cotton turned into gold and silver.

The much persecuted Brandon Bank has taken the first step to redeem her own credit, and that of the State. The directors have resolved to advance money to our planters to the full amount of the present crop, together with half the amount of the succeeding one, at an interest of 7 per cent—cotton pledged by planters to be delivered at Grand Gulf or Vicksburg, as the planter may find most convenient. From these two points the Bank will ship their cotton direct to Europe, where it will be sold for gold and silver, and the money brought back for the use of the State.

Planters cannot but foresee the great convenience arising from this arrangement. They not only save the expense of transportation to New Orleans, but also the commission and taxes of every description incurred by selling their cotton at that city. These expenses amount in gross to about \$4 per bale—the crop of Mississippi is about \$50,000 bal's—the expense, therefore, of the transmission and sale of our annual crop at New Orleans amounts to one million four hundred thousand dollars—leaving out of the question the 20 and 25 per cent commissions advanced on loans.

The value of our annual crops may be safely estimated at sixteen millions of dollars. Of this amount from four to five millions goes to New Orleans merchants simply for commissions. Let every bank in the State of Mississippi adopt the policy of the Brandon bank and its five millions will be retained at home, to build up our commercial towns and pay the annual expenses of the planters.

But the story is not half told. This policy will be the inevitable means of affecting a resumption of specie payments by our banks. Cotton will not only purchase goods, but it will command gold and silver, and if the banks have cotton they can redeem every dollar of their paper in the northern cities without a piracy of specie. Thus our banks will be furnished with sixteen millions of dollars in specie, by the annual product of our soil. Who is so blind as not to foresee that this will immediately raise the credit of Mississippi banks, at least ten per cent above any other State in the Union? Will the Bank in its palmy days not expect

By such a policy both the banks and the planters have nothing to risk, but every thing to gain. The present nonsensical paying interest will be immediately removed, our forty-five millions of State Bank paper will come into current circulation, and Mississippi, abused, scoffed at, and trampled under foot as she has been, will arise like the Phoenix, from the ashes of its ancestors, redeemed, regenerated, and disenthralled, not as she was the slave on touching the shore of England, to undergo another and more terrible bondage, but to stand forever upon a commercial and financial basis, imperishable as a soil that grows richer by production, and which nothing but an omnipotent power can destroy.

Parson Taylor says that the Devil, the speculator, was the Devil. For, on a certain occasion, the Devil took our form into a exceeding high mountain and all the kingdoms of the earth and gave them, and said to him, all that give thee, if thou wilt fall down before me; when in fact the Devil had no power to give!

Extract from the Remarks of Mr. C. In the Senate of the United States, Bill authorizing an Issue of notes, on the 19th September, 1857.

But my opposition to a resumption of banks is not confined to objections to a National or State bank. It goes and comprehends others of a more nature relating to the currency, which are decisive. I am of the opinion that the connection has a most pernicious influence over bank currency, that it tends to expansion and contraction, which is essential to a sound currency. The connection has shown is incident to bank currency. They are in my opinion, without the requisite qualifications to constitute a currency even when with the Government, and doubly subjected to sudden expansions and contractions, and exposes them to catastrophes, such as the present.

I will explain my views. It circulates not merely on account of its situation by which it is issued. Government receives it like gold in all its dues; and thus adds to that of the bank. It is in fact, an endorsement on the note of every bank "receivable by Government." To understand how greatly this circulation of bank notes, we must bear that Government is the great power of the country, and the holder of public domains, and it has the power of creating a demand against every citizen as it pleases, in the shape of a tax which can be discharged, as the law only by bank note or gold and silver, of course cannot but add greatly to the circulation of bank notes, and contribute to their circulation, though it may tend to determine with any precision to the extent. It certainly is very great, so that an individual of the first whose responsibility is so individual, his friend of equal credit endorses for nothing, should put this with him, being by their joint credit, it will take out the notes of the bank, and fact but the credit of the bank will pay six per cent, discount between of himself and his friend and the bank? The known and established the bank may be one reason, but then other and powerful one. The Government the credit of the bank as silver in all its transactions, and treat the credit of individuals in a manner. To test the truth, let us take the case, and suppose the Government treat the joint credit of the individual money, and not the credit of the bank; it is not obvious that instead of from the bank, and paying six per cent, discount, the bank would be glad to from him on the same terms. We may perceive the powerful, which bank circulation derives from connection with the credit of the Government.

Herald of St. Augustine, Oct. 1.

LATEST FROM FORT KING.

An Express arrived in this city, from Fort King, by which we learn that all the Indians who had assembled in that neighborhood some time since, had been dispersed. They were in about 300. We have heard no cause for this movement on their part. We also learn that two Expresses due at Fort King from Tampa, were entertained that they had cut off.

Remark.—The above dispersed perhaps supernatural—500 Indians appeared!—Thank God! Hope never appear again. We trust the progress are not cut off—and will be some delay.—Ch. Mer.

MOVEMENTS OF THE MAINE BATTALION.

The St. John (New Brunswick) Sept. 23d, mentions the arrival of the detachment of the 83d British under Lieut. Downville, in a steam vessel.

Canada.—There is no mention of the times in Canada. (Globe) Gazette, says: "In Yarmouth meeting, three flags were being the word 'Liberty, Equal Rights,' and the third Eagle and Six Stars. These banners, to defend which the the Radicals fought about forty At the assemblage resolutions were adopted, employing not only the but the very words of a portion of the Declaration of Independence.

There were presented to the H. of day memorials signed by 5,160 women, protesting against the annexation of Texas. They are all from New York.

Connecticut. We think our fair coun-
ten are more zealous than prudent in this
Let Texas come into the Union—if for
purpose—that it might open a market for
maids. They might have to be colonized;
Southern States might be subjected to their
We propose that those who will may
Texas, and the balance of them may be
to Liberia.—Flag.

THE REPUBLICAN.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. NOVEMBER 2, 1837.

With regret, that we have just learned the
Col. John Turner, member elect from
to the Legislature of Alabama. His
(usually called Congestive Fever) was
from the first, and rapidly increasing,
him to his bed. He died last evening.
All persons of all parties will concede
an honest man—a firm and undeviating
officer, and much respected as a citizen and
Through his death, this county will in
ability, not be represented in the legisla-
which commences its annual session on Mon-
It is supposed that an election will be
immediately on this intelligence reaching
as, if one can be elected in time to reach
for the close of the session.

reference to the news published under the
rial head, our readers will perceive indi-
of a more encouraging and cheering char-
as we have had the pleasure of publish-
some time. Nearly all the Banks which
sound condition it is said are making pre-
speedily to resume specie payments.

call the hue and cry raised by the Federal
victory in Georgia, it turns out that Gil-
lected by a very small majority, and the
ary in the legislature have a majority on
lot of 52.

Before last we published a petition for an
of the State Bank of Alabama in this
designed in the existing state of things for
fit and convenience of the citizens of this
Talladega, Randolph, Cherokee and St.
The editor of the Talladega Register, in
paper, says that its publication was the
knowledge he had of the existence of such a
"unless it was the one called for during
term of the Circuit Court for 1836, which
for a Bank in Talladega." The editor
Register objects to the petition, in the pre-
of our banking institutions, which he says
adversely extended; and would pre-
Wetumpka if established at all. We
no means be understood to advocate
extension of our banking institutions
from their present condition being an ar-
against the establishment of an Agency
extreme part of the State; it is in our op-
strongest one for it, and makes the mea-
which the citizens have a right in justice
and. It is well known, that the Legisla-
all session passed a law authorizing the
to loan a certain amount of money for the
the people, to be paid in three annual in-
And as this money belongs to the
people, and was designed equally for the re-
rel, we can see neither justice nor sound pol-
impelling the people of the extreme parts
to travel almost as far to obtain the
the money is worth; whilst other parts, and
most wealthy and independent too, have
stage of banks among them, and the ad-
of collecting an indirect tax from the
parts of the State, paid in the shape of
in going repeatedly to and returning from
It never there was any portion of any
at needed and deserved the fostering care
of the Legislature, it is the Creek
of Alabama, and it they have ever receiv-
we know not in what it consisted. In
the present policy of the legislature, is
in the citizens of other States will begin
that it is the settled policy of the Leg-
of Alabama to tax indirectly; the needy
k portions of the State; to build up the
and strong, whereas in fact the contrary
could be more just and reasonable. We
refer to the many obstacles and diffi-
under which this country was settled; and
which many of its citizens yet labor, involv-
ing expenses in the settlement of land
&c. but they are too familiar to the minds
readers to need recapitulation. We can-
course be certain; but we very much doubt
the Talladega had been inserted in the
the place of Jacksonville, whether we
had have heard any thing of the editor's
for Wetumpka, dangerous extension to
only notwithstanding. Be this as it may,
only alluded to the subject for the pur-
giving some further expression of our
concerning it, and not in the hope or ex-
that either his opinion or ours would
either for or against the petition.

debted to the Hon. R. Chapman for the
the correspondence between General
Minister to the U. S. and the Hon.
the Secretary of State, on the subject
of annexation of Texas. As we have only
to give it a very hasty perusal, we must
resolves for the present with giving the
condensed sketch of the nature and issue
correspondence from the Alexandria Ga-
se documents would occupy more room
an allot to them, we shall merely state
communication of General Hunt, the
nctionary, after giving a historical detail
connected with the separation of Texas
Mexico, enters upon the subject of annex-
the United States, in his answer. Mr.
declines entering into the historical
the policy of the United States having

always been to treat with governments *de facto*,
and assigns as an insurmountable difficulty in
the way of annexation, the existence of amicable re-
lations with Mexico, which must of necessity
be interrupted should such a measure be adopted.
The language of the Secretary of State is as fol-
lows:

"So long as Texas shall remain at war, while
the United States are at peace with her adversary,
the proposition of the Mexican minister plenipotenti-
ary necessarily involves the question of war
with that adversary. The United States are
bound to Mexico by a treaty of amity and com-
merce, which will be scrupulously observed on
their part, so long as it can be reasonably hoped
that Mexico will perform her duties and respect
our rights under it. The U. States might justly
be suspected of a disregard of the friendly pur-
poses of the compact, if the overtures of Gen.
Hunt were to be even reserved for future consid-
eration, as this would imply a disposition on our
part to espouse the quarrel of Texas with Mexi-
co; a disposition wholly at variance with the spir-
it of the treaty, with the uniform policy and the
obvious welfare of the United States."

At the same time, Mr. Forsyth adverts to the
acquisition of Florida and Louisiana as having been
effected with the privity and consent of the gov-
ernments to which these territories had previously
belonged. In his reply, Gen. Hunt assumes
the position that the historical details rejected by
Mr. F. are pertinent, inasmuch as they serve to
show the existence of Texas as an independent
government, and the impossibility of reconquest
by Mexico, and then proceeds to argue that it is
competent for a nation to part with a portion of
itself, as in the cases of Florida and Louisiana,
it can also transfer itself entire, the change being
effected by the simultaneous action and universal
consent of the whole population.

The General thinks the circumstance of the
recognition of Texas as an independent govern-
ment, having been made by the United States in
advance of other powers, carries with it no claim
to a preference in commercial relations."

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.

DIVORCE OF THE BANKS FROM THE GOVERNMENT.

In the Senate to-day, on the third reading of the
bill enabling the government to manage its fiscal
affairs without dependence on banks, the Hon. C.
C. Clay of Ala. concluded the discussion on the
part of the friends of the measure with some ex-
cellent and judicious views, and was followed by
Mr. Southard of N. Jersey. The final vote was
then taken, and stood for the bill 26, against it 20.
Mr. Cuthbert of Ga., and Mr. Moulton of La.
both of whom we believe would have supported
the measure, have not attended during the session.
The former, we regret to learn, has been detained
by ill health.

All the important recommendations of the Presi-
dent's Message have thus received the sanction
of the Senate. So far as the House has given in-
dications of its feelings by legislation, there is good
ground to hope that it will sustain the other branches
of the government. If it should be so, stability
in the public finances will soon impart stead-
iness and security to all the money transactions
of the country. The banks and merchants will
operate on sound capitals of their own, and regu-
lar and safe dealing will be the consequence.
Credit will take leave of its balloon and walk
soberly on the earth. Paper will cease to be money,
unless it can command it; and the farmer,
manufacturer, and mechanic, will, when they
sell, the produce of their toil, obtain for it some-
thing in return, not of such an evanescent value
like ether, they must hasten to consume it, lest
it should escape before reaching their lips.—Globe.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11, 1837.

In the Senate, to-day, the bill authorizing the
deposit of merchandise in the public stores, was
read a third time, passed. The bill granting ad-
ditional credit to merchants, bonds, was received
from the House, with amendments. It was laid
on the table until to-morrow. The bill in relation
to the banks in the District of Columbia was then
taken up, and after a long and desultory debate,
and several ineffectual motions to postpone, that
part of it in relation to the issue of small notes by
individuals, was adopted, and the bill ordered to a
third reading. The debate on this bill was of much
interest. The necessity of a new banking system
for the district was enforced, and it was intimated
that at the next session such a system would be
brought forward. A bill of much interest in re-
lation to Mrs. Madison, was introduced by unani-
mous consent. It is intended to convey to Mrs.
Madison the right to publish Mr. Madison's works in
foreign countries, the act of last session having been
constructed so as to take away this right.

Globe.

In the Senate yesterday, Mr. Grundy, from the
Committee on the Judiciary, asked that that com-
mittee might be discharged from the further con-
sideration of that part of the Message relating to a
bankrupt law. Mr. Benton addressed the Senate
at length, and with great power, in favor of the
justice and policy of a bankrupt act, applicable to
moneyed corporations. The bill in relation to the
circulation of small notes in the District of Colum-
bia, was read a third time, and passed. The act
for the relief of Mrs. Madison, giving to her the
right of publishing the works of Mr. M. in foreign
countries, was also read a third time and passed.
The bill to extend time on merchants' bonds, was
again laid on the table until to-morrow.

Globe.

Printer's Proverbs.—Never inquire thou of
the editor for the news; for behold, it is his duty
at the appointed time, to give it unto thee, without
asking.

When thou dost write for his paper, never
say unto him, what think thou of my piece? for it
may be that the truth might offend thee.

It is not fit that thou shouldst ask of him who
is the author of an article upon subjects of public
concernment, for his duty requires him to keep
such things unto himself.

When thou dost enter into a printing office,
have a care unto thyself that thou dost not touch
the type, for thou mayest cause the printer much
trouble.

Look thou not at the copy, which is in the
hand of the compositor; for that is not meet in the
sight of the printer.

Neither examine thou the proof sheet, for it
is not ready for thine eye, that thou mayest un-
derstand it.

Prefer thy country paper to any other
subscribe immediately for it, and it shall be well
with thee and thy little ones.

GEORGIA ELECTIONS.

The result of the elections has disappointed
us, though we must admit that we had doubts
of the success of Governor Schley's reelection,
owing to various causes which could not fail
to bear against him, and which induced many

union men to vote for his opponent. What-
ever may be these causes, Mr. Gilmer is
elected Governor of the State, by a small
majority, to which he is indebted for his prin-
ciples, and for his known opposition
to a national bank, and to the "American
system." If Mr. Gilmer is elected, the
union party has at any rate succeeded in
electing a large majority of union men, in
both branches of the General Assembly.
By an estimate we have made, the union
party will have in the Senate 50 members,
and the state rights 40; giving a majority of
10 to the union men. In the house the union
party will have 100 members, and the state
rights men 78; giving a majority of 22 to
the union men, and a joint ballot a majority
of 23.—Geo. Constitutional.

MARRIED.—On Thursday evening, the 19th
ult., by Rev. Mr. McGonegal, the Rev. ROBERT
FRAZIER, Editor of the Athens Courier, to Miss
ISABELLA McKamy, of McMinn county, Tenn.

COMMERCIAL.

THE MARKET.

The last Packet from England, to the 3d
of September, brings cheering accounts of the
monetary concerns of that country. All the N. York
papers concur in the favorable prospects. The
Herald says, that "the bullion in the bank
of England is increasing; interest is falling; cotton
is steady; and all the elements of commercial in-
dustry abroad seem to be in full operation." The
N. Y. Correspondent of the N. Intelligencer
writes on the 5th inst. that "money is abundant
in England, greedily seeking opportunities for
profitable investment. All our stocks and secu-
rities that are undoubted are sought for with avid-
ity, and particularly the Bonds of the United States
Bank, which now sell for 97 to 98. The cotton
market continues to advance in Liverpool, ex-
hibiting many indications of encouragement to us
on this side of the water. The advance now is
from 1-8 to 1-4 of a penny. Speculators seem to
be willing to invest. The bullion in the Bank of
England (Aug. 11) was \$754,000 pounds ster-
ling, which is an increase of over a million and a
half since the Bank began to curtail her issues."

Interest on good paper is said to be down to 3
per cent. Hudson's New York Express says, that
the arrivals of the packet ships England, from
Liverpool, and Erie, from Havre, bring us Euro-
pean dates eleven days later—from Liverpool to
the 24th ult. and Havre to the 23rd August.—The
intelligence presents to us commerce, monetary
matters, and all kinds of business, in an improv-
ed light, and with still more interesting habi-
tants than our previous advices. Cotton had ad-
vanced 1-2d, a 1-4d. per lb. and was firm at the
improvement. The money market generally
was without fluctuation; and the increase of bull-
ion had greatly increased the activity that had
previously commenced in all branches of trade.
This favorable state of mercantile affairs in Eu-
rope will give additional impulse and strength to
our hopes and feelings of further improvement
here; and will more rapidly raise us from the low
ebb to which we have been carried, in the busi-
ness tide of commerce and trade.

Times have begun to mend in New York.—Ex-
change and Specie have fallen considerably within
a fortnight past. A friend who passed through
it about three weeks since, and returned a few
days ago, was struck with the improvement.—He
found Specie at 9 per cent., when he first visited
the City.—On his return it had fallen to 4 1/2, and
5.—The signs are brightening, and in a very few
months, we hope to see all the solvent Banks re-
suming specie payments.

[Private Correspondence.]

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 1st.
There continues a fair demand for Sugar, and
the sales amount to 1100 hhds. B. P. without
change in prices. Coffee.—There has only been
one public sale of Jamaica held, which went off
with good spirit at last week's advanced prices.
Rice.—6000 bags of Bengal have been disposed
of, chiefly at 11s per cwt; but holders now are de-
manding an advance on these rates. Small sales
of Carolina have been made to the trade at 39s
duty paid.

COTTON.—The trade continue to buy freely, &
several holders having withdrawn their stocks,
the market has been sparingly supplied; this has
caused an advance of 1-2d per lb. on all descrip-
tions excepting East India, which are only 1-4d
higher, and the good quality of American, for
which rather better prices are obtained. Specu-
lators have taken 3000 American and 350 Surat,
and there have been forwarded into the country
unsold during the past month, 1360 American, 400
Pernambuco, 940 Bahia and 1000 Egyptian.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 2.

COTTON.—The desire to purchase Cotton has
continued unabated throughout the whole of the
week, and the transactions are again very large;
some of the largest holders have retired their
stocks from the market, and this has only tended
to encourage the trade to stock themselves more
plentifully. All descriptions of American cotton
are 1-4d per lb. higher, and in the middling kinds
of Uplands and Orleans, which are scarce, a fur-
ther advance than this has been realized. The
better descriptions, from never having been pro-
portionally so low as other sorts, have not partici-
pated in the improvement to the same extent.
Brazil and Egyptian are sold at 1-4d higher,
and Surats have been seen in large quantities at
1-2d per lb. advance. The import of the week
has been 15877 bags. The sales for the same pe-
riod are, including 8000 American 3000 Surat,
taken on speculation, and 600 American, and 350
Surat for export, 28,810 bags, viz:
Surat Island, 260 bales at 12 to 12d per lb.; 50
stained do. 7 3/4 at 11; 6850 Upland 5 1-2 to 5 3-4;
3010 Ala. 5 1/2 to 5 3-4; 9500 N. Orleans 5 1-4
to 5 3-4; 1170 Pernambuco 7 1/2 to 8 1/4; 510 Bahia and
Mycia 7 1/2 to 8 1/4; 1530 Maranhao 6 3-4 to 7;
West India, &c. 6 1-2 to 6 3-4; 300 Laguna 5 1-2
to 5 3-4; 1560 Egyptian 8 1-2 to 8 3-4; 13240 Surat &
Madras 3 1-4 to 3 3-4; 70 Bengal 5 1-2 to 5 3-4.

TOWN LOTS FOR SALE.

AT CEDAR BLUFF, THE COUNTY SEAT
OF CHEROKEE COUNTY, ALA.

ON the 20th of November next, the Commis-
sioners of said Town will offer for sale from
fifty to one hundred lots. The terms of the sale
made known on the day.

COMMISSIONERS.

October 29th, 1837.—3t.

O'Neill Michaux & Thomas,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AND

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

NOTICE.

Oct. 19, 1837.—3m.

LAND FOR SALE.

WILL be offered to the highest bid-
der in the Town of White Plains,
the 20th of November next, (if not
previously disposed of) the Tract of
Land on which I now reside, containing 130 acres.
This land is lying in the County of Benton, and
in the immediate vicinity of White Plains. The
improvements consist of a comfortable Dwelling
house, and the customary out houses, situated in
about 25 steps of a spring, that for purity and
abundance of water cannot be surpassed in any
country. On said land there is an eligible site for
Wool Machinery, and a Grist Mill and two
Cotton Gins are now in successful operation on
the place. As persons disposed to purchase will
no doubt call and examine for themselves, it is
deemed unnecessary to say more. The terms of
the sale will require that \$1,000 be paid on 25th
December next, and the remainder in two equal
instalments, the first to be due the 1st of April,
1838, and the last 25th December following.

ALEXANDER B. MITCHELL,

White Plains, Ala. Nov. 2, 1837.

Cherokee County, Circuit Court

October Term, 1837.

John H. Garrett,

vs.

John Ridge and

William Childress.

In Chancery.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court
that John Ridge the Defendant in the above
Entitled Cause, is not an inhabitant of this State;
it is therefore on Motion of the Counsel for the
Complainant, ordered and decreed that unless the
said Ridge shall appear on or before the first day
of the next Term of our said Court to be held
at the Court House in Cedar Bluff, on the
second Monday after the fourth Monday in March
next, and then and there plead answer or demur-
to the above Bill of Complaint, that the said Bill
will be taken as confessed as to him.
It is further ordered, that this order of publi-
cation against the said Ridge, be published for
Eight weeks, by weekly insertions in the Jack-
sonville Republican; and this cause is continued.
A true copy of the Minutes.
Test: H. L. SMITH, CLK. C. C.
Nov. 2, 1837.—3t.—\$9.00.

Cherokee County, Circuit Court

October Term, 1837.

Wiley Bracowell,

vs.

Agness A. Bracowell.

Bill in Chancery for

Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court
that the defendant is a nonresident of the State
of Alabama, and beyond the jurisdiction of this
Court; it is therefore ordered by the Court, that
publication be made in the Jacksonville Republi-
can, a Newspaper printed in the Town of Jack-
sonville, for Eight successive weeks, notifying
the said Agness A. Bracowell to appear at the Court
House thereat on Cedar Bluff, on the second Mon-
day after the fourth Monday in March next, plead
answer, or demur to the Bill of Complaint, or
the same shall be taken as confessed, and set for
hearing *Ex parte*.
A true Copy taken from the Minutes.
Test: H. L. SMITH, CLK. C. C.
Nov. 2, 1837.—3t.—\$9.00.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the Estate
of James Q. Casey deceased, late of DeKalb
County, Alabama, are requested to present their
demands within the time prescribed by law, duly
proved, or they will thereafter be barred. And
all those indebted to the same, are requested to
make payment.
NOAH W. WARD, Admr.
Aug. 17, 1837.—6t.

Notice.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber at
Wetumpka on the sixteenth of
September, a Negro man by the name
of GEORGE, about common height
and size, supposed to weigh one hun-
dred and sixty-five or seventy. His right ear
has about half of it cut off; bald headed; inclines
to speak slow and easy. He was bought last
winter in the upper part of Virginia, and brought
here by the way of Knoxville, Tennessee, and
Jacksonville, of this State. Any person ap-
prehending the same, so that I can get him will
be liberally rewarded.
ABEL HAGERTY.
Oct. 5, 1837.—3t.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Alexandria,
Va. on the 1st day of October, which if not
taken out before the 1st day of January next, will
be sent to the General Post Office as dead Letters.
Baker Peter
Bishop Robert
Brynn William
Brynn C. William
Bagby W. George
C. C.
Connell C. John
Connell B. Wm.
D.
Denham C. A.
Givens L. E. Mess. & Co. Sheppard T. T. Esq.
Gray Robt.
McInturf John
Oct. 5, 1837.—3t.

WARE-HOUSE

AND

COMMISSION BUSINESS.

THE subscribers have purchased the well known
Ware-House, situated in East Wetumpka,
near the Steamboat landing, formerly owned by Wm.
J. Couch, and recently occupied by James H. Cooper
offer their services to the Merchants and Planters gen-
erally. They are now prepared for the STORAGE
of COTTON and MERCHANDISE of all descriptions;
and assure those who may favor them with their busi-
ness, that the greatest possible care and despatch will
be observed in the forwarding of Goods and Ship-
ping of Cotton. The undersigned, hope that by in-
dustry and proper attention to merit a liberal share of
public patronage.
P. WILSON & CO.
Wetumpka, September 18, 1837.—3m.

DR. C. J. CLARK,

HAVING permanently located him-
self at Jacksonville, respectfully
tenders his services in the various
branches of his profession to the citizens of
Benton and the adjoining counties. His office is
on the west side of the square, at which
Hollingsworth's Tavern he may always be found,
except when professionally absent.
JACKSONVILLE, September 7th, 1837.

THE SUBSCRIBERS having formed a
partnership in the slaughtering business,
herby give notice to the public, especially to those
engaged in driving Hogs from the West, that they
will be prepared by the first day of November
next with a good pen in a convenient part of the
town to supply all the Wetumpkas, and respect-
fully offer, to all who may have hogs to sell in this
place, their services in slaughtering, keeping and
selling at customary rates.
J. D. WILLIAMS
A. ROWELL
W. Wetumpka Oct. 16th 1837.—4t.

The Jacksonville and Talladega papers will
give the above four insertions and forward their
accounts to this office.

A LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Rawlings-
ville, Ala. which if not taken out before 30th
December next will be sent to the General Post
Office as dead Letters.

George Arnold
Adam Allen
John Cunningham
Coward John
Joel Casy
John Condy
Rebecca Briggs
Jas. M. Davis
Adalin Dyson
John Eubanks
Edwin Goggin
John Howell
Kendy Johnson
J. M. Kelly
Elizabeth K. Moffitt
Benj. F. Robinson
2 George Chankle
R. RAWLINGS, P. M.
Oct. 26, 1837.

WM. R. HINTON,

Forwarding & Commission

MERCHANT.

NOTICE.

INFORMS his friends and the Plant-
ers and Merchants generally, that
he will continue the business, and
be glad to receive a portion of their patronage.—His
best references will be to those for whom he done
business the last season. Oct. 5, 1837.—2m.

The State of Alabama, St. Clair

County.

Special Orphan's Court,

SEPTEMBER 27th, 1837.

ON the petition of John Patton, Admr. & Pris-
silla Kirk, Admx. of the estate of Natus
Kirk decd. for the sale of the following land as
described in said petition (viz.) one half section
of land, situate being and lying in the County of
St. Clair, being the place whereon the said Natus
Kirk lived when he died.

It is ordered that publication be made for forty
days, in the Jacksonville Republican requiring all
persons interested in said real estate to appear be-
fore the Judge of the County Court, at the Court
House in the Town of Ashville, and County a-
fore said on the first Monday in November next,
to show cause, if any they have why the sale of
said real estate should not be ordered.
Copy Test: JOSHUA W. HOOPER, CLK. C. C.
Oct. 1837.—6t.—\$7.00

THE SONGSTER'S COMPANION.

A Selection of Hymns and Spiritual Songs, late-
ly compiled from various authors,
BY REV. DAVID BRYAN
For Sale at this Office.

APPRENTICE WANTED.

One or two apprentices to the printing business
will be taken at this office, where good opportu-
nities will be afforded to obtain a knowledge of the
business. Boys between the ages of 15 and 17
who can spell and read tolerably well, will be re-
ceived on more advantageous terms to them, than
usual in other trades.

WHITE, HAGER & CO.

ARE Agents for the Smith and Rust Printing
Presses with which they can furnish their
customers at manufacturers' prices; Chases, Cas-
ses, Composing Sticks, Ink, and every article
used in the printing business, kept for sale and
furnished on short notice. Old type taken in ex-
change for new at nine cents per lb.
If Newspapers, proprietors who will give the
above three insertions, will be entitled to five
dollars in such articles as they may select from
our specimen.

E. WHITE & HAGER.

June 21, 1837.

Notice.

THE fall Session of the Jacksonville male Acad-
emy will commence on the first Monday of
September.

August 31, 1837.—2t.

FACTORY YARN.

THE undersigned has just received on consign-
ment from the manufacturing Company, Allen's
Georgia a quantity of Spun Cotton from No.
5 to 12. Also one thousand yards of stout shir-
ting, which will be sold for cash on commission at
reduced prices.

J. FORNEY.

Sept. 21, 1837.—4t.

BLANKS

Of every description neatly ex-
ecuted, & kept constantly on hand
for sale at this Office.

Officers in the adjoining counties
can be furnished with such blanks
as they use, upon the shortest no-
tice, & on reasonable terms.

JOB PRINTING,

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS, ACCURACY AND DESPATCH,
AT THIS OFFICE.]

Attention Benton Rangers!!!

CAPT. Liken's Company will appear on the
public square in the town of Jacksonville on
the second Saturday in November next well
equipped as the law directs to answer to their
inquiries by 11 o'clock, A. M.

THOMAS T. SHEPPARD.

October 19, 1837.

Attention Benton Rangers!!!

THE first Company of Benton Rangers will
appear on the public square in the Town of
Jacksonville on the 2d Saturday in November
next, well equipped as the law directs to an-
swer to their names by 11 o'clock, A. M.

By order of T. B. R. HILLIN, CAPT.

Oct. 19th, 1837.

Having settled himself permanently at
ville, Benton county, Ala. tenders his
personal services to the public. He will
attend the several courts in the county
of DeKalb, Cherokee, Randolph, Tal-
lapoosa, Benton. All business entrusted to his
management, shall be attended to with
promptness and dispatch.

JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA. THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1837.

NO. 42.

PRINTED, AND PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY J. F. GRANT.

50 in advance, or \$3 00 at the end of the year. No subscription received for less than one year. All arrears are paid, unless at the option of the subscriber, a failure to give notice at the end of the year to discontinue, will be considered an endorsement for the next.

Terms of Advertising.

Advertisements of 12 lines or less, \$1 00 for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each continuance. Over 12 lines, \$2 00 for the first insertion, and 75 cents for each continuance. Advertisements inserted in the columns of the paper, without directions as to position, will be published until forbidden accordingly. A discount will be made on advertisements for six or twelve months.

TON & FORWARDING WAREHOUSE.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have taken the Ware-house in East Wetumpka, and are now prepared to receive and forward merchandise to Merchants and Planters in the State and also for the

Storage of Cotton.

They respectfully ask a share of public patronage, and pledge themselves to spare no exertions for satisfaction.

J. N. LIGHTNER, WM. MILLER.

N. B. Liberal advances made in Cotton with them, on Merchandise on Consignment. June 29, 1837.—6m.

BARGAINS.

HOEVER wants bargains from this date may bring the cash, and get them at the late occupied by Peter Pope, Esq., in Wetumpka, at new cost and charges. Merchants wishing to purchase can have them on short credit with good endorsers.

J. D. WILLIAMS, at Wetumpka, July 31, 1837.

The papers in Talladega & Jacksonville, will be sent above until ordered to stop.

LABORERS WANTED ON THE WETUMPKA & COOSA RAIL.

The usual wages of the country will be paid, and the Company will make payments every day. The hands will be well fed and clothed.

Apply to JOHN GAULDING, Manager on the line, at the subscriber.

D. H. BINGHAM, Chief Engineer, W. & C. R. R.

Wetumpka, Aug. 10, 1837.—4t.

The Jacksonville paper will please publish above if, and forward their account to this Office for collection.

Administrator's Notice.

All persons are hereby notified, that the estate of John V. Ingram has been this day declared insolvent, to the honorable the orphan's court of Benton County. All persons having claims against them for adjustment according to the provisions of the statute in such case provided.

JOSEPH BROWN, Admr. of John V. Ingram dec'd. August 17, 1837.—4t.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA.

CHEROKEE COUNTY.

TAKEN UP by Levi Huncutt, a certain Gray Mare, supposed to be seven years old, fourteen

hands high, branded on her left side with two figure sevens, a white snip on her nose, with a red seal on her ear—appraised to forty dollars, Sept. 13th, 1837.

JOHN S. WILSON, CLK. C. C. August 5, 1837.—3t.

LAND FOR SALE.

HE undersigned wishes to sell a valuable tract of Land containing three hundred and thirty acres, lying immediately adjoining White

ins, Benton County. The land is fertile, well watered, has forty-five or fifty acres cleared and fenced. There is also on the place a dwelling house, Grist Mill and Cotton Gin. Any person wishing to purchase, will call on the undersigned from whom they can learn the terms, &c.

JOHN M. NEAL August 10, 1837.—4t.

NOTICE.

TAKEN UP and now in Jail in the county of Walker, Georgia, a Negro man about twenty-three years of age who calls his name SANCHEZ and says he belongs to Alley Pollock

of Wetumpka, County, Alabama—about five feet high, dark complexion, a scar over his eye. The owner is requested to come forward and pay charges and take him away.

Z. P. SHIRLEY, Jailor. January 4th, 1837.—4t.

LAND FOR SALE.

WILL be offered to the highest bidder in the Town of White Plains, the 20th of November next, (the spot previously disposed of) the Tract of

land which I now reside, containing 130 acres of land, lying in the County of Benton, and the immediate vicinity of White Plains. The improvements consist of a comfortable Dwelling house, and the customary out-houses, situated in the center of a spring, that for purity and abundance of water cannot be surpassed in any country. On said land there is an eligible site for a Water-Machinery, and a Grist-Mill and two

Gins are now in successful operation on place. As persons disposed to purchase will doubt call and examine for themselves, it is deemed unnecessary to say more. The terms of sale will require that \$1,000 be paid on 25th

September next, and the remainder in two equal payments, the first to be due the 1st of April, 8, and the last 25th December following.

ALEXANDER T. MITCHELL, White Plains, Ala., Nov. 2, 1837.

POETRY.

MEMORY.

Oh! why should Memory love to dwell
On pleasures which can come no more?
And why should Fancy's magic spell,
So brightly gild each scene of yore?

Even Hope's delusive, glittering beam
May cease to shed its cheering light;
And, dull and cold, Time's onward stream
May flow before the aching sight.

But Memory, like a fairy dream,
Still haunts the pensive view,
And like evening's lingering beam,
Clothes fading scenes in loveliest hue.

The Past, with all its glittering train,
Of joys so sweet, so quickly fled,
At memory's touch returns again,
To cheer the heart whose hopes are dead.

Fond Retrospection lingers near
Each scene of bliss which could not last,
And links again that chain so dear,
Which Memory flings around the past.

Hopes, Friendships, Loves; a seraph band
Which Time's cold blast had rudely torn,
As Memory waves her magic wand,
With more than former bliss return.

They come, like Music's distant breath,
So soft, so sweet their whispering are,
And fadeless is that lovely wreath
With which they bind the brow of care.

Oh! Memory's joys will always last—
No cloud can dim their brilliant ray;
Still bright and brighter grows the Past,
As Hope's sweet visions fade away.

THE HAPPY LOT.

Art thou a Christian? Though thy cot
Be small, and poverty thy lot,
Rejoice; thy Savior bent to know
The ills of want, the cares of woe;

And to the faithful poor hath given
The rich inheritance of heaven.
Art thou a Christian? doom'd to roam
Far from thy friends and native home?

Look round on valley, hill, and plain,
Cliffs crown'd with trees, and fields with grain.
Vew nature's charms, and busy man,
And tell me, midst the varied plan,

What hast thou mark'd or what survey'd
That God thy father had not made?
Then love his works, and love to trace
His semblance in a stranger's face.

Call each sweet spot a home to thee,
And every man God's family.
Art thou a Christian? 'mid the strife
Of years mature and busy life?

Be active; for thy race is short,
Thy bark is hastening to the port.
Be cheerful; holy angels bear
An antidote for all thy care:

And let no pang disturb a breast
Prepared for everlasting rest.

PORTRAIT OF MILTON.

The bard of Eden said that a poet ought to be himself a true poet; that is, a model of the most honorable qualities.

Milton rose at four in the morning during summer, and at five in the winter. He wore almost invariably, a dress of coarse grey cloth; studied till noon, dined frugally, walked with a guide, and in the evening, sung, accompanying himself on some instrument.

He understood harmony, and had a fine voice. He for a long time, addicted himself to the practice of fencing. To judge by Paradise Lost, he must have been passionately fond of music, and the perfume of flowers.

He supped off five or six olives and a little water, retired to rest at nine, and composed at night in bed. When he had made some verses, he sung, and dictated to his wife or daughters. On sunny days, he sat on a bench at his door; he lived in Artillery Walk, leading to Bunnhill Fields.

Although reproached for his blindness, he had been very handsome, and was so, even in his old age. His hair was admirable, his eyes of extraordinary clearness; no defect could be perceived in them, it would have been impossible to guess that he was blind.

If we were not aware what party rage could do, could we believe that it would make it a crime for a man to be blind. But let us thank this abominable hate—we owe to some exquisite lines. Milton first replies that he lost his sight in the defence of liberty, and then adds these passages, full of sublimity and tenderness.

"In the night that surrounds me, the light of the Divine presence shines the more brightly for me. God beholds me with greater tenderness and compassion because I can see nought but Him. The Divine law ought not only to shield me from injury, but to render me more sacred; not on account of the loss of sight, but because I am under the shadow of the Divine wings, which seem to produce this darkness in me. To this attribute the affectionate assiduity of my friends, their soothing attentions, their kind visits, and their respectful behavior."

We see to what shifts he was reduced in writing; by a passage in one of his letters to Peter Hienbach.

"That virtue of mine which you call my political virtue, and which I had rather you had called devotion to my country—patriotism enchanting me with her captivating name, almost, if I may so say, expatriated me. In finishing my letter, let me beg of you this favor, that if you find some parts incorrectly written, you will impute the fault to the

boy who writes for me; he is utterly ignorant of Latin, and I am obliged wretchedly enough to spell every word I dictate.

The miseries of Milton were still more aggravated by domestic griefs. He lost his first wife, Mary Powell, who died suddenly; as, also, after a years marriage, did his second wife, Catherine Woodcock, of Hackney. His third wife, Elizabeth Minshel, survived him, and had used him well. He appears not to have been loved; his daughters, who played such poetical parts in his life, deceived him, and secretly sold his books.

He complains of this. Unfortunately, his character seems to have had the inflexibility of his genius. Johnson has said, with precision and truth, that Milton believed woman made only for obedience, and man for rebellion.

Milton, in his last days, was forced to sell his library. He drew near his end, Dr. Wight, going to see him, found him confined to the first floor of his small house, in a very small room, to which the visitor ascended by a staircase, carpeted, extempore with green baize, to deaden the noise of footsteps, and to procure silence for the man who was advancing toward everlasting silence.

The author of 'Paradise Lost,' attired in a black doublet, reclined in an elbow-chair. His head was uncovered, its silver locks fell on his shoulders, his blind, but fine dark eyes, sparkled amidst the paleness of his countenance.

On the 19th of November, 1674, that God who had discoursed with him by night, reunited him in faith with the angels, amid whom he had lived, and whom he knew by their names, their offices, and their beauty. Milton expired so gently that no one perceived the moment when at the age of sixty-six years (within one month), he rendered back to God one of the mightiest spirits that ever animated human clay. This temporal life, though long nor short, served as a foundation for life eternal. This great man had dragged on a sufficient number of days on earth to feel their weariness; but not sufficient to exhaust his genius, which remained entire, even to his latest breath.

[M. De. Chateaubriand.]

A BENEVOLENT SINGER.—We find the following anecdote in the last number of the Gazette Musicale:—The principal singer of the great theatre at Lyons, one day lately observed a poor woman, with her four children, begging in the street. Her decent and respectable appearance, in the midst of extreme poverty, interested the kind-hearted vocalist. He desired the poor woman to follow him into the place Bellecour where placing himself in a corner with his back to the wall, his head covered with his handkerchief, and his hat at his feet, he began to sing his most favorite opera air.

The beauty of his voice drew a crowd round him; the idea of some mystery stimulated the generosity of the bystanders, and five franc pieces fell in showers into the hat. When the singer, who had thus, in the goodness of his heart transformed himself into a street minstrel, thought he had got enough, he took up the hat emptied its contents into the apron of the poor woman, who stood motionless with amazement and happiness, and disappeared among the crowd. His talent, however, betrayed him, though his face was concealed; the story spread, and the next evening, when he appeared on the stage, shouts of applause from all parts of the house, proved (says the French journalist) that a good action is never thrown away.

A PLAGUE ENCAMPMENT.—Nothing ever thrilled me more than when Louce came suddenly, during my wanderings upon an encampment of the plague-smitten. The huts are generally erected on a hill side, and the tents pitched among them; and you see the families of the infected basking in the sunshine, within their prescribed limits, and gazing eagerly, at the chance passenger whom his ignorance of their vicinity may conduct past their temporary dwellings; the children roll half naked upon the grass; and the sorrow and care-worn parents hanging out the garments of the patients on the trees of the neighborhood. Such was precisely the case with that into which I had intruded, and whence I was very hastily dislodged by the shouts of the guard stationed to enforce the quarantine of the mountain colony, and the alarmed exclamations of my companions. It is difficult to look upon such a scene, and such a sky, and to believe in the existence of this frightful scourge! It is the canker at the core of the fair tree—the serpent in the garden of Eden.

The City of the Soultan.

GEOLOGICAL WONDER.

We have heretofore alluded to the "Iron Mountain," in Missouri, says the Boston Times, a Geological wonder, which is certainly deserving of a more lengthy notice. Mr. Featherstonhaugh, an eminent geologist, who visited this mountain in employ of the Government, gives an interesting account of it in his report to Congress. It is situated some ninety miles South-west of St. Louis,

and the chain extends many miles in a North-east and South-west direction. The rocks upon the slope of the mountain contain well-defined selenite. One of the hills of selenite contains immense breadths of silicious rock, ponderously impregnated with iron. One or two of the higher eminences bear traces of the crater of a volcano. But the greatest mineral spectacle of all, is on a mound, sparingly covered with trees, where a vein-like mass of almost perfect iron is discoverable to the naked eye beneath the roots of the bushes. This vein has been ascertained to extend 1900 feet. Some of the black pebbles of iron rise above the surface and are rolled about like stones of twenty pounds weight. It is doubted whether so perfect and inexhaustible mine of any kind exists in any other part of the world.

Mr. Featherstonhaugh says the phenomenon filled him with wonder and admiration. The reason that this immense mine has not been worked long ere this, was the existence of an old Spanish claim, which the Government has but recently acknowledged, and which the iron company have now purchased. They have also purchased another small mountain of the Government, at the graduated price of land; and upon close examination, they find it to be as valuable as any part of the purchase. People's Press.

Origin of Diseases.—I tell you honestly what I think is the cause of the complicated maladies of the human frame. It is their gourmandizing, and stuffing, and stimulating the digestive organs to excess;—thereby producing irritation. The state of their minds is another grand cause; the fidgeting discontenting yourself about that which that cannot be helped; passions of all kinds, malignant passions, and worldly cares pressing upon the mind, disturb the cerebral action, and do a great deal of harm.—Abernethy.

ROSS AND THE CHEROKEES.

The National Intelligencer of last Tuesday, has the following paragraph:—

"A Delegation of the Cherokee Nation of Indians, consisting of John Ross, principal Chief of the Nation; Edward Gunter, a member of the Executive Council; Richard Taylor, President of the National Committee; Elijah Hicks and Samuel Gunter, members of the National Committee; James Brown, one of the Judges of the Circuit Court; Sitewakee and White Path, members of the National Council, arrived in this city on Friday last. Their object is we are informed, to endeavor to settle the difference between their nation and the Government of the United States; they disclaiming the treaty entered into between Mr. Schermerhorn and certain individuals whom they allege have been unauthorized to make it."

Merchants you are wrong!—You are wrong to bring on such goods as can be manufactured in our own villages. The custom of half a dozen mechanics in this place for instance, would yield you more profit than the per centum which you make on these goods, with which you keep them away from us.

You are wrong to have your store bills pinned at the north, when we at the South can do your business equally as neatly, and as cheaply as they in the cities. When you diminish our ability to buy from you, you diminish your own profits pro tanto. You are wrong not to advertise your goods in the news. There is nothing like a business man keeping before the public.

Carolina Watchman.

CONVENTION OF MERCHANTS.

IN AUGUSTA, GA.

We shall, most anxiously, await the deliberations of this body. When it is recollected that it was to convene for the express purpose of effecting a revolution in the trade and commerce of the Southern States with the Northern cities, and with Europe,—that we have heretofore been paying the Northern importer a large profit upon his importations, as well as for Storage, Commissions, and a thousand et ceteras with which the Southern Merchant is charged in New York and elsewhere; and that all these onerous expenses and unnecessary and frequently exorbitant charges, can be avoided by a direct trade with Europe, carried on through our Southern seaports. We say, when we recollect the great object to be effected by this convocation of Merchants, we cannot but feel the most lively solicitude for the result of their deliberations, and hope, in common with every genuine friend of the South, that the days of our vassalage with, and dependence upon the North, are numbered; and that hereafter we may enjoy, in common with our whole country, the inestimable privilege of "free trade and sailors' rights."

Wetumpka Sentinel.

INDIANS AT A THEATRE.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Transcript, give the following account of a visit made by the Indians at Washington, to the theatre of that city.

When the haxom form of Miss Nelson

arrayed as a knight in the piece of "The Deep Deep Sea," sprang on the stage, the Indians seemed absolutely amazed with the vision before them. She had not been five minutes before them, when one of the Iowas suddenly rose, and with an energetic exclamation threw a head-dress of feathers upon the stage. At first the performer, (Mrs. Slater) near him was frightened, until the interpreter rose and translated, the Indian's exclamation, which was that he gave that as a token of his delight in seeing her! Miss Nelson bowed and took the present, which was accompanied with an applause that was almost deafening. The play went on.—

Knight's long serpentine train could not keep the Indians from gazing on the radiant creature before them.—A beautiful song from Miss Nelson brought another present from another Iowa upon the stage, which she acknowledged with a bewitching smile. In the meantime the Sioux men looked with undisguised contempt upon their gallant rivals. In the succeeding scene Miss Nelson had on leathery present as wings. This tasteful design overcame completely the susceptible Iowas. One of them sprang forward, and stripped off his splendid buffalo robe tossed it at her feet with an impassioned burst of feeling. When the uproar caused by this was over, in which the Foxes yelled most hideously, the interpreter translated the sentiment in the following words:—I give this to the beauty of Washington to show my pleasure!—I really thought these generous fellows would evidently strip themselves to show their gallantry!

Miss Nelson at the fresh proof of devotedness in a graceful manner begged the interpreter to state that she regretted her inability to speak their native tongue, but that she esteemed them as much as she did the sons of the King of her native land! She then took from her helmet and gave to each of her admirers a white ostrich plume, which soon decked their swarthy brows. The Indians returned to the front boxes where they remained laughing with all their might, till Nelson again charmed them in the "Mountain Sylph." When she descended first from the clouds another robe was thrown her by an Iowa, be it remembered. At the conclusion, when she regains her immortality and ascends to her native skies she placed on her head the rotive Indian crown of feathers which gracefully spreading out as she arose, gave a peculiar wild charm to her vanishing figure. If you could have heard the din and yells as she displayed this addition to her dress when she rose! Sioux, Foxes, palefaces and all arose and gave one loud commingled shout, while above all rose the wild shrill cry of the savages. No one will ever forget it who saw it.

From the New Orleans Bee.

There cannot however be a doubt that the evils at present existing have been greatly exaggerated by political partizans, and that they have been attributed to the wrong cause; for no one who is not swayed by passion will deny, that if the bank had existed in all its plenitude, it could not have averted the calamity we now feel. The cause has been well stated in a circular from a high respectable commercial house in this city, (Messrs. Carruthers, Harris & Co) and their arguments, in facts are so irresistibly conclusive, that we avail ourselves of them. These gentlemen declare that we are to look for our present embarrassments to the overgrown and unnatural system of credit, which, as far as it concerns our own peculiar region, my date its origin with the establishment of the branches of the United States in the South and West. These institutions, in facilitating our domestic exchanges to an extent previously unknown, opened a wide field for the display of mercantile ingenuity; avok a daring spirit of speculation, and called into active exercise, the latent financial skill of every class of the community. Had these been content with the means necessary to the real business of the country, or had the bank prudently confined her aid to its legitimate objects, all might have been well; but the adventurous spirit of the country could not drink sparingly from so bounteous a fountain; and the bank, finding the system in most harmonious accordance with the speculative genius of the day, and her gains greatly beyond any that could arise from an ordinary line of discounts, very naturally encouraged this inordinate thirst for money, through the medium of exchange.

At first bills were based, as they always should be on something real—the actual existing produce of the country—and the amount regulated by the probable proceeds of it in market. But this was soon found to be too slow and simple a process; the sphere of operation too confined. The planter was not satisfied with the recompense of this labor when it was earned. Here an opportunity was afforded to realize a crop before it was planted; he had only to sell his bill to the bank and it was done. With the speculation it was not necessary, when an adventure enticed him, to estimate his means of embarking in it; it was only necessary to know whether the bank would buy his bill.

The merchant was not content with a moderate and snug business quite large enough for his means and capacity, he became suddenly imbued with the engrossing spirit of monopoly. The planter, farmer and manufacturer, all wanted a factor, and what was of infinitely more importance, they wanted an acceptor of bills, a novel but necessary character brought in by the new and improved system. These bills were founded on the existing produce of the country—or the crops yet to be planted the prospect of profitable speculations, and many of them on nothing but the paper which they spoiled. To do a respectable business, it became necessary to write across the face of a great deal of this paper, and to erect a splendid monopoly, it was necessary to write across all the paper of the country; and astonishing as it may seem, many were found mad enough to attempt it.

For a while this system seemed to work admirably, its fecundity was amazing; the fortunes of the planter, mechanic, merchant and speculator, sprung up like Jonah's gourd in a night, and overshadowed the land to the astonishment of every body. The philosopher's stone, the grand secret of alchemy, for which the sages of old had toiled so long and fruitlessly, was discovered by modern acumen to be nothing more than a bill of exchange. This was the talisman that converted every thing to gold, and the great beauty of the thing was its extreme simplicity; so accessible to every body, the very school boys in scribbling their potbooks luxuriated over a bill of exchange as a copy.

Bank facilities grew with the growth of this system. To pay a bill founded on nothing, it was only necessary to draw another bill, another *ad infinitum*; for as long as the banks were willing to join in the game, the bill could be kept up, and but for some untoward circumstances that have been insidiously undermining the admirable structure for the last eight years, we are not certain but the present generation would have passed away secure in its bloated prosperity, and left the ruin as an inheritance to that which shall succeed it. But the great day for the settlement of differences has stolen on us like a thief in the night. The vapors that concealed the deformity of the system are dispelled, and with them have melted into thin air, many of the bloated fortunes that excited the admiration and envy of the multitude—even the golden idols of the temple, the banks themselves, have fallen into melancholy insignificance.

That this self same system of credit has been the fruitful source of all evils, pecuniary and commercial, that beset us we hold to be undeniable; view it where you will, (and it has extended over all the world) and every where you behold the same ruin following in its train. The question now presents itself, how shall we remedy these evils? But patient, persevering industry and rigid economy alone!

We have nothing to add to the above. It is marked by the most cogent reasoning and is the result of thorough practical experience. We trust its arguments may not be lost upon such as have adopted an erroneous and one-sided view of the subject, but that it may lead to serious reflections.

RALEIGH, N. C. Oct. 9.

A Murderer arrested.—Some six months ago, an individual came to this place and settled in an untenanted house in the outskirts of the City, whose general appearance and habits were such as to excite suspicion as to his real character. He seemed a perfect stranger, having no acquaintances, nor any regular business or occupation; and although regarded as a person, whom it was proper to watch, yet nothing transpired to implicate him in any criminal transaction. Last week, however, being the term of our Superior Court, several gentlemen from Anson Co. were here in attendance, as witnesses, and in passing along the streets, they came across this individual, whom they immediately recognized as Thomas C. Ellerbe, formerly of Anson County, and a fugitive from justice. The fact being made known, he was immediately arrested by Constable Murray, and carried for examination before Thomas Cobbs and John J. Christophers, Esquires, when the following facts were elicited.

The Prisoner was fully identified as the individual who, about the year 1821, committed a murder on the body of a wagoner near Cheraw, S. C. and immediately absconded before process could be served on him. Since then, nothing certain has been known of him, until sometime during the past year, when a paragraph appeared in the newspapers giving an account of the murder of William Ellerbe, by his father Thomas Ellerbe, in West Florida. From the fact that this Prisoner was supposed to have gone towards Florida, and from the further fact, that he had, when he went off a son named William, the inference seemed clear to the Witnesses that the murderer was the identical Thomas C. Ellerbe now in custody. And so thought the Court for it ordered him to prison, to await further developments.

SHOE-BLACKING.—Perhaps the best in the world is made of Elder berries. Mash the berries in your hand in a large kettle of water, sit them in the shade a few days, filling it up with water. After it is cool,

strain and ring them through a coarse cloth, and then boil it down to the thickness of molasses. Put a small quantity with a feather on a brush, rub the shoe until there is a fine gloss. The same will make good writing ink.

A physician at Warsaw, wishing to make an experiment, proposed to a very robust man to lie in a bed where a person had died of the cholera. As a considerable reward was offered him for so doing, the man agreed to the proposal; but was scarcely in bed when his imagination began to work, and made him uneasy; he felt all the symptoms of cholera, and died, notwithstanding the medical assistance that was afforded him. The physician afterwards declared that no one who had died with the cholera had previously slept in the bed. The fact proves that fear, produced by the imagination, may promote the disease.

EMIGRATION TO TEXAS.—According to a paragraph in the Memphis (Tenn.) Enquirer, emigration to Texas is going forward on a large scale. The editor says:—“There is scarcely a elbow-room left in our streets and highways leading into town on account of the constant pouring of horses and wagons and the helterskelter mole of emigrating pamphletaria. Several hundred families must have crossed the Mississippi at this point on their way to Texas, within the last six weeks; and the rush is still onward. We almost fear for the population of East Tennessee; for not a wagon passes but some dozen chiefs belonging to it poke their flaxen heads through the holes of the canvas.”

SINGULAR.—A star little inferior in brilliancy to the most luminous that are visible in the heavens has been observed several times by many of our citizens, moving in various directions with considerable velocity. Its position is nearly west at first, whence it moves towards the meridian, and then descends and sinks below the horizon for a few minutes and rises again. *Wheeling Gazette.*

WEALTH OF ENGLAND.—Fourteen thousand persons are in prison for debt in England and Wales.

[N. Y. Star.]

We have said that the great wealth of England was associated with and indeed founded upon, great poverty, and this proves it. If 1,500 persons are able to pay the national debt, or in other words, are worth \$8,500,000,000 while 14,000 are in prison for debt, it is because the fruits of labor, earned by the many, are monopolized by the few. *[Philadelphia Public Ledger.]*

WEALTH OF LONDON.—In one hour, we have counted on Regent street, seven hundred and forty carriages. Last Sunday (heaven and St. Andrew pardon us for the employment)—we counted standing in line at the Zoological Gardens in the Regent's Park, eight hundred and sixty-four! On that day, we will venture to say, were perambulating the walks, giving nuts to the elephant, and handfuls of gingerbread to the bears—the aggregate representation of an annual expenditure of four millions two hundred and twenty thousand pounds.

There is a certain hostelry, inn, pot-house, tavern or hotel—for we are not certain which is its proper designation—about a mile beyond Westminster Bridge, called the Elephant and Castle, at which fifteen hundred coaches and other vehicles “pull up” every day. There is one brewery in London to which a rise or fall on the price of beer of one-half penny a pot makes a difference of forty thousand pounds a year. *Blackwoods Magazine.*

TROUBLES AT ALEXANDRIA, LA.—Guilty for some days past has been rife with reports of servile troubles among the citizens of our neighboring State Louisiana at the town of Alexandria.

The Steam Boat Alpha which arrived at this city from that place on the night before last, brings intelligence corroborative of the reports. The excitement is represented to be very great, and we give the particulars as arrived from one of the officers of the boat. We still hope that rumor as usual has made the numbers engaged in this affair larger than was really the case.

The statement is that the boat left on the 10th inst, on which day eleven negroes were executed and fourteen more were to share the same fate. Sixty three remained in custody, to undergo further examination. Two white men were said to be implicated in the affair, who had made their escape, but were closely pursued.

Since we wrote the above, a gentleman of this city has furnished us with the following letter from a resident of Alexandria; for a copy of this place; from which it will be seen that the above statements are in a great measure corroborated, making due allowance for the letter having been written at an earlier hour in the day than the time of the Steamboat's departure. We regret too, to learn that that section of the country is severely scourged by sickness.

Alexandria, Oct. 19, 1837.

B. M. STEEDMAN, Esq.
Dear Sir, I have but a moment to inform you of the state of affairs in this region. On Thursday night last a plot was discovered from information received from a negro, that an attempted insurrection was contemplated by the negroes generally throughout the parish, which proved to be a fact. The negro who informed, and who was one of the head men, informed his master that on that night there was to be a special meeting of the principal negroes in that part of the parish at an old school house, where Mr. Cherry, the boy's master, with several others repaired and found his statement correct. They then secured two of the ringleaders, who confessed their whole arrangements. They were bro't to town and hung on Saturday, and four others were hung this morning, and we have now in jail from thirty to forty more, most of whom will share the same fate. They were to have risen on Saturday night.

Your obedient servant,
R. DEMING.

P. S. The fever is killing every one it attacks in this place.

MURDER AND ROBBERY.—A most horrid murder has been committed on a Mr. Connor, near Lexington, Ky. He was murdered in his house, where he lived alone. The murderers found a thousand dollars and a gold and silver watch, which they took away with them. Two negroes have been taken up, who confess the crime, and say they were led on by a white man of the name of Rees, who is in custody. No mention of the recovery of any of the property.

An attempt was made to fire the Post Office Department on the night of Saturday week. After Mr. Kendall had returned home from the department he was induced to go back, and on entering his room found it filled with smoke. He summoned assistance to his aid, and the fire was immediately suppressed. The incendiary had not been discovered at our latest dates.

Banner, Oct. 28.

Something new under the sun.—Wade Hampton, Esq. has recently paid to the proprietor of the N. York Spirit of the Times, 100 years subscription in advance, amounting to \$500! This gentle thing was done to save the publisher the trouble of sending for his dues, and the gentleman payer the trouble of filing his receipts. If there are any more gentlemen who would like to get rid of the trouble of filing receipts, there can be little doubt that they can find a number of publishers who would be happy to write, “received payment 100 years in advance.”

Office of the Observer,
FAYETTEVILLE, (N. C.) Oct. 14.

AVENUE CASUALTY.—NEARLY ONE HUNDRED LIVES LOST!!—Mr. H. Vandizer, a passenger in the steam-packet Home, passed through this place this morning, and in the few moments of his stay, gave the particulars of the total wreck of that splendid steam boat, whilst on her second trip from New York to Charleston and the awful fate of upwards of sixty passengers, (among them a large number of ladies,) and many of the crew.

His statement corresponds with the following account from the Newbern Spectator, of Friday last, received this morning.

On Monday night last, in consequence of stress of weather and a leaky state of the vessel, the Captain of the “Home,” Capt. White, was compelled to bear away for the nearest port. Either mistaking the entrance at the Bar, or unable to gain it, the Boat was driven on shore about six miles north of Ocracoke Bar. Our informant [one of the passengers who was fortunately rescued from a watery grave] reports, that out of about ninety passengers and a crew consisting of forty-three persons, only twenty of the former, and we know not how many of the latter, were saved!

Among the passengers were between thirty and forty Ladies, of whom but two escaped! Several children were among those who have been thus hurried to eternity, only one of this class has been saved.

As we have neither space nor time to speak further of this most melancholy event, we shall merely append the names of the persons saved, deferring till next week such particulars as may be deemed of importance.

LIST OF PASSENGERS SAVED.—Mrs. Lacoste, Mrs. Schrader, Charles Drayton, Andrew H. Lovegreen, B. H. Husey, of Charleston, S. C., Isaac S. Cohen, of Columbia, S. C., C. C. Cady, Montgomery, Ala., J. Smith, S. D. Roland, John Bishop, J. Holmes, H. Vandizer, H. Anderson, of New York, Capt. Alfred Hill, Capt. Satter of Portsmouth, N. H., James Johnson, jr. of Boston, W. S. Read, of New Haven, Conn., D. Clark of Athens, Geo. John Mather, Conrad Quinn, [boy] Jersey City.

In the list of passengers lost, we are grieved to find the name of Henry B. Croom, Esq., and lady, of Florida, formerly Lenoir county, N. C. who, with three others of the name, probably a son and two nieces, are among those who perished. Mr. Croom was a gentleman of high intellectual endowments, a ripe scholar, and a contributor of many essays, on various subjects, to the periodical press. We understand that he was recently engaged in preparing a work on the Botany of the Southern States.

Mr. Vandizer was saved by an India Rubber Life Preserver, which he was persuaded by his friends in New-York to take with him.

FROM MEXICO.

Extract of a Letter from Matamoros, Mexico, 21st Aug. 1837.

“There are strong indications of hostilities between the United States and Mexico; the latter refusing to satisfy any demand which the former has made.”

“Mr. W. H. Wharton, the late Texas minister to the United States, who was taken on board of the Texas schr. of war Independence, and confined in prison in this place, was fortunate enough to elude the vigilance of his jailors and escape to Texas. Several Americans have been arrested and imprisoned in the Cuartal, and refused all communication, on suspicion of having aided and abetted in his flight; among them are James Gray and G. T. Burrell.

“A vessel arrived here yesterday from Texas, bringing about seventy-five Mexican prisoners, which were liberated by the Texian Government. Mexico still holds on to her Texas prisoners, about thirty-four, and I believe there is no prospect of their being put at liberty shortly.”

NEW-ORLEANS, OCT. 5.

From Texas.—We received this morning the Texas Chronicle, from Nacogdoches, dated Sept. 9. We observe nothing of interest in this number of the Chronicle except a reference, to three Bowie knife rows, affairs not very creditable to the character of any country. Complaints are made against the Post Office Department of the new Republic; it seems to be badly organized in every particular.

We have on our table the bulletin, from Matagorda, dated August 23d. In it we find no news or items worth extracting. Provisions were high and scarce. The Texas Merchants in different parts were making arrangements to ship Cotton direct to Europe. The Bulletin says that all letters directed to Texas, from the United States should be paid, and directed to the care of J. Brent Clark, New-Orleans.

We understand by a passenger that the land office was to open some time this month, and the Texian Congress is now in session.

Picayune.

OCTOBER 8.

THE BURIAL GROUND.—The water was so deep yesterday at the Potter's Field as to render it impossible to bury the dead. Those who were sent from the hospital were returned; the others are piled up ready for interment when the watersubside the whole number, however, amounted only to sixteen. The burials at the Protestant and Catholic cemeteries were only three; and the whole number of interments on Friday was only eighteen. We have no time to comment.

OFFICIAL.

Department of State.

Washington, Oct. 18, 1837.

Information has been officially received from the U. S. Consul at Matamoros, that the ports of Galveston and the Brassos in Texas, have been declared blockaded by the Commander of the Mexican naval forces in the Gulf. The following is a translation of the declaration, as published in the Mercurio de Matamoros, of Sept. 1, 1837.

On board the brig Furbiide,

August 31, 1837.

I, the undersigned, Commanding General of the maritime forces of Mexico, in the Gulf, being provided with sufficient means, and acting agreeably to orders of the supreme government to that effect, do hereby declare the ports of Galveston and the Brassos to be actually blockaded, conformably with the principles of maritime and national right, towards those nations with which the Mexican Republic has treaties themselves, in the other cases; allowing six months warning from this day to all vessels belonging to the U. States of the North, the American Republics of the South, and the nations of Europe, and three months warning to those from the West Indies, and the British possessions in N. America, and in the Peninsula of Yucatan within which periods they will not be made prizes by the vessels under my command unless after they shall have been spoken and warned of the blockade, they are found sailing towards either of the above mentioned ports; which warning shall be given by means of a note in the vessel's patent, signed by the officer who speaks her.

And in order that this declaration be duly made known, the Supreme Mexican Government has ordered that it be printed in the newspapers of Matamoros, Tampico and Vera Cruz.

God and Liberty!

JOSE DE ALDANA.

From the N. F. Mercantile Advertiser of yesterday.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

By the ship Poland, Anthony, arrived at this port early yesterday morning, (and after our paper was put to press,) from Havre, whence she sailed on the 13th ultimo, the editors of the Mercantile Advertiser, have received Paris and Havre papers to September 17th, which, however, furnish but little news of interest.

The dissolution of the French Chamber of Deputies was fixed for the 1st October. It is said that the Cabinet was called together yesterday, in consequence of news received from Spain in the course of the day

and that the discussion had reference to the contingency of the entrance of Don Carlos into Madrid; an event which appears at present moment not unlikely to happen.

The steamboat Taurus, twelve days since, brings intelligence that the two squadrons, under Lalande and Gallier, together in that port except the Turkish vessels which had returned to Toulon, to aid in transportation of troops. The Levantins announce that the Turkish vessels left the isles of the Archipelago for Tunis on the 19th of August. This squadron actually landed some troops at Tripoli, and was supposed to have returned to Constantinople.

Bayonne, Sept. 14.—We learn that the Carlists, who retired to Tolosa after the occupation of Andoain by O'Donnell, received reinforcements, and meditated a back upon that town. Gen. O'Donnell the mean time was determined to maintain this position, and to this end was urging the works of defence.

Madrid Sept. 9.—The Prefect of Madrid has discovered a Carlist conspiracy, which the last movements of Cabrera given some importance. The design of conspirators was to set fire to the magazine of Santa Barbara, and, by the confusion caused by the explosion, liberate 500 rebels, who are detained in prison at Saldere, near the magazine of Santa Barbara. Several arrests have taken place, but the principal instigator of the plot, Col. Burges, known in France by his connection with the attempts of the emigrant, 1830, has made his escape from the prison in which he was confined, and is gone to join Don Carlos.

At the close of the last accounts, Don Carlos, followed closely by Oran, was at Sierra d'Albaracino, whilst the facta of Cabrera had interposed itself between him and the army of Espartero, which occupied the central point between Don Carlos and the Arragonese band. It is said that General Espartero has arrived in the neighborhood of Cuenca, so that he comes capital. If the 5,000 men who have gone off to Naverre were here to reinforce the army, they could, at this critical moment, decide the victory. The reappearance of Carlists in the neighborhood of the capital has caused the authorities to redouble their energies and watchfulness. No person allowed to leave Madrid, and the authorities refuse to give passports.

Portugal.—The insurgents quitted Alhaca September 2d, and on the 5th, approached within half a league of Santarem, where preparations were made to oppose their advance; but they were not induced to make the attempt, and on the 4th left that place vicinity. Baron de Bonfim, commander of the Queen's troops, left Santarem the 5th, and it was announced by telegraph to the Government at Lisbon, that the armies were near each other.

Extract of a letter from Constantinople, August 23: “The Captain Pachia has been unable to obtain an interview with Ali, who changed his course as soon as he learnt that the Captain Pachia was in sight of him. The Porte is very much displeased with his conduct, from which it is concluded that the Vice Roy wishes to prolong a state of things which will exhaust its finances, turning that which ought to be a brief peace into a continued armed war.” We reported that the Captain Pachia, is bound for Tunis, where he is to establish a Regency; but it remains to be seen whether he will not be stopped by a French fleet. This will show the consideration in which the Porte is held by the French Government.”

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.

September 16.—We have no material variation to notice in our rates of Cotton since our preceding report. The sales from the 7th to the 14th September, inclusive, amounted to 5,680 bales, of which 1,161 were New Orleans, at 55¢; 50¢; 106¢; 884 bales at 98¢; a 50¢; 2052 bales Upland, at 104¢. The supplies received within the same time were 8,931 bales, of which 8,700 were United States Cottons. Stock on September, 71,296 bales, of which 6,000 were United States.

W. R. HINTON, Forwarding & Commission Merchant, MOBILE.

“I inform his friends and the Merchants generally, that he will continue the business, and glad to receive a portion of their patronage, best references will be to those for whom he has business the last season.” Oct. 5, 1837.

The State of Alabama, St. Clair County. Special Orphan's Court. September 27th, 1837.

ON the petition of John Patton, Adm'r of the estate of Kirk, dec'd, for the sale of the following land, situate being and lying in the County of St. Clair, being the place whereon the said Kirk lived when he died.

It is ordered that publication be made for four days, in the Jacksonville Republican, requiring persons interested in said real estate to appear before the Judge of the County Court at the Court House in the Town of Ashville, and County of St. Clair, on the first Monday in November, to show cause, if any they have, why the said real estate should not be ordered sold. Copy Test: JOSHUA W. HOOPER, Clerk. Oct. 1837.—6t.—\$7 00.

The merchant was not content with a moderate and snug business quite large enough for his means and capacity, he became suddenly imbued with the egotistical spirit of monopoly. The planter, farmer and manufacturer, all wanted a factor, and what was infinitely more important, they wanted an acceptor of bills, a novel but necessary character brought in by the new and approved system. These bills were founded on the existing produce of the country—or the crops yet to be planted the prospect of profitable speculations, and many of them on nothing but the paper which they spoiled. To do a respectable business, it became necessary to write across the face of a great deal of this paper; and to erect a splendid monopoly, it was necessary to write across all the paper of all the country; and astonishing as it may seem, many were found mad enough to attempt it.

For a while this system seemed to work admirably, its fecundity was amazing; the fortunes of the planter, mechanic, merchant and speculator sprang up like Jonah's gourd in a night, and overshadowed the land to the astonishment of every body. The philosopher's stone, the grand secret of alchemy, for which the sages of old had stilled so long and fruitlessly, was discovered by modern acumen to be nothing more than a bill of exchange. This was the talisman that converted every thing to gold, and the great beauty of the thing was its extreme simplicity; so accessible to every body, the very school boys in scribbling their pathologies luxuriated over a bill of exchange as a copy.

Bank facilities grew with the growth of this system. To pay a bill founded on nothing, it was only necessary to draw another bill, another ad infinitum; for as long as the banks were willing to join in the game, the ball could be kept up, and but for some untoward circumstances that have been insidiously undermining the admirable structure for the last eight years, we are not certain but the present generation would have passed away secure in its bloated prosperity and left the ruin as an inheritance to that which shall succeed it. But the great day for the settlement of differences has stolen on us like a thief in the night. The vapors that concealed the deformity of the system are dispelled, and with them have melted into thin air, many of the bloated fortunes that excited the admiration and envy of the multitude—even the golden idols of the temple, the banks themselves, have fallen into melancholy insignificance.

That this self same system of credit has been the fruitful source of all evils, pecuniary and commercial, that beset us we hold to be undeniable; view it where you will, (and it has extended over all the world) and every where you behold the same ruin following in its train. The question now presents itself, how shall we remedy these evils? But patient, persevering industry and rigid economy alone!

RALEIGH, N. C. Oct. 9.
A Murderer arrested.—Some six months ago, an individual came to this place and settled in an untenanted house in the outskirts of the City, whose general appearance and habits were such as to excite suspicion as to his real character. He seemed a perfect stranger, having no acquaintances, nor any regular business or occupation; and although regarded as a person, whom it was proper to watch, yet nothing transpired to implicate him in any criminal transaction. Last week, however, being the term of our Superior Court, several gentlemen from Anson Co. were here in attendance, as witnesses, and, in passing along the streets, they came across this individual, whom they immediately recognized as Thomas C. Ellerbe, formerly of Anson County, and a fugitive from justice. The fact being made known, he was immediately arrested by Constable Murray, and carried for examination before Thomas Cobbs and John J. Christophers, Esquires, when the following facts were elicited.

The Prisoner was fully identified as the individual who, about the year 1821, committed a murder on the body of a wagoner near Cheraw, S. C. and immediately absconded before process could be served on him. Since then, nothing certain has been known of him, until sometime during the past year, when a paragraph appeared in the newspapers giving an account of the murder of William Ellerbe, by his father Thomas Ellerbe, in West Florida. From the fact that this Prisoner was supposed to have gone towards Florida, and from the further fact, that he had, when he went off a son named William, the inference seemed clear to the Witnesses that the murderer was the identical Thomas C. Ellerbe now in custody. And so thought the Court for it ordered him to prison, to await further developments.

SHOE-BLACKING.—Perhaps the best in the world is made of Elder berries. Mash the berries in your hand in a large kettle of water, sit them in the shade a few days, filling it up with water. After it is cool,

strain and ring them through a coarse cloth, and then boil it down to the thickness of molasses. Put a small quantity with a feather on a brush, rub the shoe until there is a fine gloss. The same will make good writing ink.

A physician at Warsaw, wishing to make an experiment, proposed to a very robust man to lie in a bed where a person had died of the cholera. As a considerable reward was offered him for so doing, the man agreed to the proposal; but was scarcely in bed when his imagination began to work, and made him uneasy; he felt all the symptoms of cholera, and died, notwithstanding the medical assistance that was afforded him. The physician afterwards declared that no one who had died with the cholera had previously slept in the bed. The fact proves that fear, produced by the imagination, may promote the disease.

EMIGRATION TO TEXAS.—According to a paragraph in the Memphis (Tenn.) Enquirer, emigration to Texas is going forward on a large scale. The editor says:—There is scarcely elbow-room left in our streets and highways leading into town on account of the constant pouring of horses and wagons, and the helterskelter moles of emigrating pamphlets. Several hundred families must have crossed the Mississippi at this point on their way to Texas, within the last six weeks, and the rush is still onward. We almost fear for the population of East Tennessee; for not a wagon passes but some dozen chiefs belonging to it poke their flaxen heads through the holes of the canvas.

SINGULAR.—A star little inferior in brilliancy to the most luminous that are visible in the heavens has been observed several times by many of our citizens, moving in various directions with considerable velocity. Its position is nearly west at first, whence it moves towards the meridian, and then descends and sinks below the horizon for a few minutes and rises again. *—Wheeling Gazette.*

WEALTH OF ENGLAND.—Fourteen thousand persons are in prison for debt in England and Wales.

[N. Y. Star.]
We have said that the great wealth of England was associated with and indeed founded upon, great poverty, and this proves it. If 1,500 persons are able to pay the national debt, or in other words, are worth \$5,500,000,000 while 14,000 are in prison for debt, it is because the fruits of labor, earned by the many, are monopolized by the few. *—[Philadelphia Public Ledger.]*

WEALTH OF LONDON.—In one hour, we have counted on Regent street, seven hundred and forty carriages. Last Sunday (heaven and St. Andrew pardon us for the employment)—we counted standing in line at the Zoological Gardens in the Regent's Park, eight hundred and sixty-four! On that day, we will venture to say, were promenading the walks, giving nuts to the elephant, and handbills of gingerbread to the bears—the aggregate representation of an annual expenditure of four millions two hundred and twenty thousand pounds.

There is a certain hostelry, inn, pot-house, tavern or hotel—for we are not certain which is its proper designation—about a mile beyond Westminster Bridge, called the Elephant and Castle, at which fifteen hundred coaches and other vehicles "pull up" every day. There is one brewery in London to which a rise or fall on the price of beer of one-halfpenny a pot makes a difference of forty thousand pounds a year. *Blackwoods Magazine.*

TROUBLES AT ALEXANDRIA, LA.—Our city for some days past has been rife with reports of servile troubles among the citizens of our neighboring State Louisiana at the town of Alexandria.

The Steam Boat Alpha which arrived at this city from that place on the night before last, brings intelligence corroborative of the reports. The excitement is represented to be very great, and we give the particulars as arrived from one of the officers of the boat. We still hope that rumor as usual has made the numbers engaged in this affair larger than was really the case.

The statement is that the boat left on the 10th inst, on which day eleven negroes were executed and fourteen more were to share the same fate. Sixty three remained in custody, to undergo further examination. Two white men were said to be implicated in the affair, who had made their escape, but were closely pursued.

Since we wrote the above, a gentleman of this city has furnished us with the following letter from a resident of Alexandria: formerly of this place; from which it will be seen that the above statements are in a great measure corroborated, making due allowance for the letter having been written at an earlier hour in the day than the time of the Steamboat's departure. We regret, too, to learn that that section of the country is severely scourged by sickness.

Alexandria, Oct. 19, 1837.

B. M. STEEDMAN, Esq.

Dear Sir, I have but a moment to inform you of the state of affairs in this region. On Thursday night last a plot was discovered from information received from a negro, that an attempted insurrection was contem-

plated by the negroes generally throughout the parish, which proved to be a fact. The negroes who informed, and who was one of the head men informed his master that on that night there was to be a special meeting of the principal negroes in that part of the parish at an old school house, where Mr. Cherry, the boy's master, with several others repaired and found his statement correct. They then secured two of the ringleaders, who confessed their whole arrangements. They were bro't to town and hung on Saturday, and four others were hung this morning, and we have now in jail from thirty to forty more, most of whom will share the same fate. They were to have risen on Saturday night.

Your obedient servant,

R. DEMING.

P. S. The fever is killing every one it attacks in this place.

MURDER AND ROBBERY.—A most horrid murder has been committed on a Mr. Connor, near Lexington, Ky. He was murdered in his house, where he lived alone. The murders found a thousand dollars and a gold and silver watch, which they took away with them. Two negroes have been taken up, who confess the crime, and say they were led on by a white man of the name of Reese who is in custody. No mention of the recovery of any of the property.

An attempt was made to fire the Post Office Department on the night of Saturday week. After Mr. Kendall had returned home from the department he was induced to go back, and on entering his room found it filled with smoke. He summoned assistance to his aid, and the fire was immediately suppressed. The incendiary had not been discovered at our latest dates.

Banner, Oct. 28.

Something new under the sun.—Wade Hampton, Esq. has recently paid to the proprietor of the N. York Spirit of the Times, 100 years subscription in advance, amounting to \$500!—This genteel thing was done to save the publisher the trouble of sending for his dues, and the gentleman pays the trouble of filing his receipts. If there are any more gentlemen, who would like to get rid of the trouble of filing receipts, there can be little doubt that they can find a number of publishers who would be happy to write, "received payment 100 years in advance."

Office of the Observer,
FAYETTEVILLE, (N. C.) Oct. 14.

AWFUL CASUALTY.—NEARLY ONE HUNDRED LIVES LOST!—Mr. H. Vandizer, a passenger in the steam-packet Home, passed through this place this morning, and in the few moments of his stay, gave the particulars of the total wreck of that splendid new boat, whilst on her second trip from New York to Charleston and the awful fate of upwards of sixty passengers; (among them a large number of ladies,) and many of the crew.

His statement corresponds with the following account from the Newbern Spectator, of Friday last, received this morning.

On Monday night last, in consequence of stress of weather and a leaky state of the vessel, the Captain of the "Home," Capt. White, was compelled to bear away for the nearest port. Either mistaking the entrance at the Bar, or unable to gain it, the Boat was driven on shore about six miles north of Ocracoke Bar. Our informant [one of the passengers who was fortunately rescued from a watery grave] reports: that out of about ninety passengers and a crew consisting of forty-three persons, only twenty of the former, and we know not how many of the latter, were saved!

Among the passengers were between thirty and forty ladies, of whom but two escaped! Several children were among those who have been thus hurried to eternity, only one of this class has been saved.

As we have neither space nor time to speak further of this most melancholy event, we shall merely append the names of the persons saved, deferring till next week such particulars as may be deemed of importance.

LIST OF PASSENGERS SAVED.—Mrs. Lacoste, Mrs. Schrader, Charles Drayton, Andrew H. Lovegreen, B. B. Husey, of Charleston, S. C., Isaac S. Cohen, of Columbia, S. C., C. C. Cady, Montgomery, Ala., J. Smith, S. D. Roland, John Bishop, J. Holmes, H. Vandeezer, H. Anderson, of New York, Capt. Alfred Hill, Capt. Saller, of Portsmouth, N. H., James Johnson, Jr. of Boston, W. S. Read, of New Haven, Conn., D. Clark of Athens, Geo. John Mather, Conrad Quinn, [boy] Jersey City. In the list of passengers lost, we are grieved to find the name of Henry B. Croon, Esq., and lady, of Florida, formerly Leclair county, N. C. who, with three others of the name, probably a son and two nieces, are among those who perished. Mr. Croon was a gentleman of high intellectual endowments, a ripe scholar, and a contributor of many essays, on various subjects, to the periodical press. We understand that he was recently engaged in preparing a work on the Botany of the Southern States.

Mr. Vandeezer was saved by an India Rubber Life Preserver, which he was persuaded by his friends in New-York to take with him.

FROM MEXICO.
Extract of a Letter from Matamoros, Mexico, 21st Aug. 1837.

There are strong indications of hostilities between the United States and Mexico, the latter refusing to satisfy any demands which the former has made.

Mr. W. H. Wharton, the late Texas minister to the United States, who was taken on board of the Texas schr. of war Independence, and confined in prison in this place, was fortunate enough to elude the vigilance of his jailors and escape to Texas. Several Americans have been arrested and imprisoned in the Cuartel, and refused all communication, on suspicion of having aided and abetted in his flight; among them are James Gourlay and G. T. Burrell.

A vessel arrived here yesterday from Texas, bringing about seventy-five Mexican prisoners, which were liberated by the Texan Government. Mexico still holds on to her Texas prisoners, about thirty-four, and I believe there is no prospect of their being put at liberty shortly.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 5.

From Texas.—We received this morning the Texas Chronicle, from Nacogdoches, dated Sept. 9. We observe nothing of interest in this number of the Chronicle except a reference, to three Bowie knife rows, affairs not very creditable to the character of any country. Complaints are made against the Post Office Department of the new Republic; it seems to be badly organized in every particular.

We have on our table the bulletin, from Matagorda, dated August 23d. In it we find no news or items worth extracting. Provisions were high and scarce. The Texas Merchants in different parts were making arrangements to ship Cotton direct to Europe. The Bulletin says that all letters directed to Texas, from the United States should be paid, and directed to the care of J. Brent Clark, New-Orleans.

We understand by a passenger that the land office was to open some time this month and the Texian Congress is now in session.

Piquette.

OCTOBER 8.

THE BURIAL GROUND.—The water was so deep yesterday at the Potter's Field as to render it impossible to bury the dead. Those who were sent from the hospital were returned; the others are piled up ready for interment when the waters subside—the whole number, however, amounted only to sixteen. The burials at the Protestant and Catholic cemeteries were only three; and the whole number of interments on Friday was only eighteen. We have no time to comment.

OFFICIAL.

Department of State.

Washington, Oct. 18, 1837.

Information has been officially received from the U. S. Consul at Matamoros, that the ports of Galveston and the Brassos in Texas, have been declared blockaded by the Commander of the Mexican naval forces in the Gulf. The following is a translation of the declaration, as published in the Mercurio de Matamoros, of Sept. 1, 1837.

On board the brig Floride,

August 31, 1837.

I, the undersigned, Commanding General of the maritime forces of Mexico, in the Gulf, being provided with sufficient means, and acting agreeably to orders of the supreme government to that effect, do hereby declare the ports of Galveston and the Brassos to be actually blockaded, conformably with the principles of maritime and national right, towards those nations with which the Mexican Republic has treaties themselves, in the other cases; allowing six months warning from this day to all vessels belonging to the U. States of the North, the American Republics of the South, and the nations of Europe, and three months warning to those from the West Indies, and the British possessions in N. America, and in the Peninsula of Yucatan within which periods they will not be made prizes by the vessels under my command unless after they shall have been spoken and warned of the blockade, they are found sailing towards either of the above mentioned ports; which warning shall be given by means of a note in the vessel's patent, signed by the officer who speaks her.

And in order that this declaration be duly made known, the Supreme Mexican Government has ordered that it be printed in the newspapers of Matamoros, Tampico and Vera Cruz.

God and Liberty!

JOSE DE ALDANA.

From the N. Y. Mercantile Advertiser of yesterday.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

By the ship Poland, Albany, arrived at this port early yesterday morning, (and after our paper was put to press,) from Havre whence she sailed on the 13th ultimo; the editors of the Mercantile Advertiser, have received Paris and Havre papers to September 17th, which, however, furnish but little news of interest.

The dissolution of the French Chamber of Deputies was fixed for the 1st October. It is said that the Cabinet was called together yesterday, in consequence of news received from Spain in the course of the day

and that the discussion had reference to contingency of the entrance of Don Carlos into Madrid; an event which appears at present not unlikely to happen.

The steamboat Tartarus, twelve days, brings intelligence that the two squadrons, under Lalande and Galle, together in that port except the transports, which had returned to Toulon, to the transportation of troops. The Levant, which had returned to Toulon, to the transportation of troops. The Levant, which had returned to Toulon, to the transportation of troops. The Levant, which had returned to Toulon, to the transportation of troops.

Bayonne, Sept. 14.—We learn that Carlists, who retired to Tolosa after the capture of Andoain, by O'Donnell, received reinforcements, and meditated a tack upon that town. Gen. O'Donnell, the mean time, was determined to maintain this position, and to this end was urged the works of defence.

Madrid Sept. 9.—The Prefect of Madrid has discovered a Carlist conspiracy, which the last movements of Cabrera given some importance. The design of the conspirators was to set fire to the magazine of Santa Barbara, and, by the confusion caused by the explosion, liberate 300 rebels, who are detained in prison at Saldere, near the magazine of Santa Barbara. Several arrests have taken place, but the principal instigator of the plot, Col. Burges, known in France by the name of the "Colonel of the Emigrants," with the attempts of the conspirators, 1860, has made his escape from the prison in which he was confined, and gone to join Don Carlos.

At the close of the last accounts, Don Carlos, followed closely by Oran, was at Sierra d'Albarracina, whilst the facta Cabrera had interposed itself between him and the army of Espartero, which occupied the central point between Don Carlos and the Arragonese band. It is said General Espartero has arrived in the neighborhood of Cuenca, so that he could be capital. If the 5,000 men who have left off to Navarre were to rejoin the army, they could, at this critical moment, decide the victory. The reappearance of Carlists in the neighborhood of the capital has caused the authorities to redouble their energies and watchfulness. No person allowed to leave Madrid, and the authorities refuse to give passports.

Portugal.—The insurgents quitted Lameca September 2d, and on the 3d, approached within half a league of Santarem, where preparations were made to oppose their advance; but they were not inclined to the attempt, and on the 4th left that vicinity. Baron de Bounfin, commander of the Queen's troops, left Santarem the 5th, and it was announced by telegram to the Government at Lisbon, that the armies were near each other.

Extract of a letter from Constantinople, August 23: "The Captain Pacha has been unable to obtain an interview with the Ali, who changed his course as soon as he learnt that the Captain Pacha was in the city. The Porte is very much displeased with his conduct, from which it is concluded that the Vice Roy wishes to prolong a series of things which will exhaust its finances, turning that which ought to be a triumph into a continued armed war." It is reported that the Captain Pacha is in Tunis, where he is to establish a Regency; but it remains to be seen whether he will not be stopped by a French fleet. This will show the consideration in which the Porte is held by the French Government.

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He informs his friends and the Merchants generally, that he will continue the business, and glad to receive a portion of their patronage, best references will be to those for whom he has done business the last season. Oct. 5, 1837.

The State of Alabama, St. Clair County.

Special Order of the Court.

SEPTEMBER 27th, 1837.

ON the petition of John Patton, Adm'r. of the estate of Kirk, Adm'r. of the estate of the following land, situate being and lying in the County of St. Clair, being the place whereon the said Kirk lived when he died.

It is ordered that publication be made for ten days, in the Jacksonville Republican, requiring persons interested in said real estate to appear before the Judge of the County Court at the Court House in the Town of Ashville, on November 1st, to show cause, if any they have why the said real estate should not be ordered. Copy Test: JOSHUA W. HOOPER, Clerk. Oct. 1837.—6t.—SEP 00

THE REPUBLICAN.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. NOVEMBER 9, 1837.

We are authorized to announce Col. Wm. R. Martin, as a candidate to fill the vacancy in the present session of the Legislature, occasioned by the death of Col. Turner.

have heretofore expressed it as our opinion that the democracy of Tennessee, would not long in the company which peculiar circumstances and local prejudices had thrown them, and developments are proving its truth. The Democrats have availed themselves of the utmost advantages these peculiar circumstances have afforded them in their way, and many of them have been elected to the Legislature, who would not have been elected had the General Assembly on the 21st of October, determined by a majority of one vote to elect a Senator to succeed Mr. Grundy, and Mr. Grundy was elected. The name of Mr. Grundy was not put in nomination, but he was elected. Gen. Carroll was regularly nominated, but his knowledge or consent, yet with full faith that he would serve if elected. Now it is recollected that this election was made on more than two years before the meeting could take his seat, and that too, because of the Whig members themselves. The opinion might change in two years, it is not an unprejudiced mind, that whiggery is tottering to its fall.

It is stated that the government has refused to ratify the new treaty with the Cherokee Indians, the existing treaty is to be carried fully into effect. It is now expected that the Cherokee will prepare immediately to emigrate, or at the 23d May next, the time specified in the treaty.

A meeting convened in the city of Charleston on the 21st Oct. for the purpose of "concerting measures in relation to the calamity which befallen them through the cold blooded and atrocious criminality of the proprietors of the 'Globe'." The meeting had nothing to say in relation to the conduct of the Captain, who was to have been guilty to the extent of possibility. But public indignation was fully directed against the rich proprietor of the 'Globe' in New York, who knew the boat to be not sea-worthy, yet who nevertheless put out in this condition, and "induced the lives of his unprincipled avarice to risk and the lives of his crew." A public meeting was also held on the same day on the 23th, at which among other resolutions, it was "Resolved, That until the Legislature make the necessary regulations, the City of Charleston be requested to appoint one or more men, skilled in steamboat machinery, and one experienced ship-builder, whose duty it shall be, immediately on the arrival of a steamboat from Norfolk, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, or any other port, to place a boarding party on board, and minutely and particularly examine the machinery of such boat and her hull, rigging, and equipment, and to certify to the master whether she is or is not seaworthy; and that if she is not seaworthy, the citizens and others, who may be on board, shall be notified, and the master shall be required to sign a certificate of her unseaworthiness, and the meeting was adjourned.

H. L. PINCKNEY, Chm.

Editor, Sir, I wish through your valuable paper to correct an error that is all at in the issue of the 21st inst. concerning the trial of one of our Bonds who was tried for murder at the Court of the City. The error is this—some jury was about to draw lots for his life, and they did draw lots. Let me beg leave to state that I feel myself bound to correct the error, and state how it originated, and what it was. A circumstance that happened once when a jury previous to that time, when all the cases in a small fine in a little damage case, with the exception of two persons who were contrary, they proposed drawing lots, and one of the jurors was unwilling unless he could hold the lots, and he got the lots, one about as long as the other, and the length of your arm, and the length of your arm was to take the day. So we were all laughing about how the other man was pleased what shines he cut when he drew the long one, just at that time some one of the jury objected to draw lots, and they were all laughing, or let us draw, or something to that effect, and I believe all the rest of the jury was to be jesting. Now Mr. Editor, must be charged with drawing lots for a man's life, if they are, I am one that will not be more. Give this an insertion in your paper, much oblige the jury.

JOHN YOUNG.

From the Globe.

THE BARKING OF BICKNELL'S REPORTER. Extract from the Baring's circular, dated the 21st inst. which is now carried in the 'Branch of the London and Lancashire Bank.' Mr. Bicknell, the President of the Bank of the United States, who was once in London, as Mr. J. A. J. is at present in London, with the money-dealers, to acquire means of securing control at home, made a speech, running through the session of days, of which an immense number of copies have been circulated. The object of that speech, and the aids which were brought to cooperate with it, or and unblushingly confessed, in the letter from Washington, of the 10th inst. to Bicknell's Reporter, for writers who are paid by the bank

party to cater for their pressors, are sometimes indiscreet. We should say so of the writer of the following extract: if it were not possible that the bank managers may have gradually brought themselves to believe concealment no longer politic. When the principle of corruption is adopted as the fixed rule of action in a party, and universally applied, secrecy, which can not hide its operations, in the very attempt, serves only to increase the general scene of the criminality, by showing a consciousness of guilt in the party employing it.

Mr. Bicknell's bank correspondent says: "Mr. John, Sergeant of your city, has addressed the House for limited periods, two or three occasions, and whilst he has not expressed a disposition to bring forward any project for a bank at this juncture, he has manifested a disposition to awaken the attention of the public mind to the subject, for the purpose of agitating the measure by the people. It is evident to all, that a strong party in favor of a national bank, is to be called into existence; and the day cannot be remote when the United States will be convulsed by the agitators of the bank and anti-bank, will be distinguished for its order. It will be a war between the wealth and the poverty of the country. In such a struggle it cannot be difficult to foresee which party must triumph. Money is power; it is the only really preponderating power that the world has ever felt and acknowledged, and what can resist its influence? A national bank will be established in despite of all the opposition that can be arrayed, and he who may hope for a different result will be disappointed. If the appeal that may be made to the virtue, the morality and the intelligence of the people, cannot prevail, money can be used, and that will obtain votes and favor where all other arts and appliances are found abortive. 'If you cannot get the votes of the people by persuasion,' said a distinguished politician on a memorable occasion, 'get you the money bags and purchase them.' The mode will be applied to the plan of chartering a United States Bank."

BILL TO SEPARATE THE GOVERNMENT FROM THE BANKS.

This measure, as will be seen, has been laid on the table until the next session, Mr. CLARK of New York proposing the postponement, as he said, not to defeat it, but to consult the wishes of his constituents. This appeal was successful with some ten or a dozen of the democratic members, and the whole opposition uniting with them in a body, the postponing proposition was carried by a vote of 120 to 107. If the privileged question to lay on the table had not prevailed the bill would have been carried by a majority (as was ascertained by the declaration of several members who voted for the postponement) of three votes. The substitute offered by Mr. GARLAND, to recognize the State banks again and their paper, on resuming specie payments, as the agents and means of the Treasury, was repudiated by a stronger vote in the House than it was in the Senate, when submitted by Mr. RIVES. It received only SEVENTY-THREE in the House, out of two hundred and forty. The seventy-three votes were composed: with the exception of six or eight, of members avowedly hostile to the State bank system. The federalists who voted with the six or eight conservatives for a return to the State bank system, are the open advocates of the national bank, as the Treasury power and balance of the country. They would only recur to the scheme of Messrs Rives and GARLAND, as one which would again fail and end in establishing a national bank.

The federal party, however, discovered, after the signal condemnation of a Bank of the United States by a vote of more than two to one in the Senate, with a majority of forty against it in the House, and the utter failure of Mr. RIVES's scheme in both branches, that they dare not risk a direct vote of the system proposed in the message. As we have again and again intimated, would be the case, the limited period of the session and the early re-assembling of the body, have been used as a means of giving the go-by to the question. We were sure that the federal party would unite with any portion of the less resolved of the democratic members, to pass a decision on the issue proposed in the message. The motive which influenced the few republicans in regard to laying over the bill, did not influence the federal party. They were prepared to vote against the measure, and every other that did not comprehend a national bank.

The signs of the times must be more deceptive than they have ever been, if the final adoption of the plan which looks to a separation of the Government from banks does not ultimately prevail with the country. Never before has a measure of so much magnitude, and having such important bearings upon the political as well as pecuniary relations of the country, made such rapid progress in conciliating public opinion. Within less than six weeks after the first introduction, it has been approved by one branch of the Legislature, and its passage in the other has only been prevented by an indirect movement. So conscious were the opposition of the favor with which it has been received by the people, that they have, from the commencement to the end, shown a willingness to resort to any expedient, however adverse to their previously avowed principles, to defeat it. Any project, although

directly adverse to the policy they profess, they countenance with the votes of their whole party, if it can muster eight or ten adherents from the ranks of those whom they are accustomed to oppose. They could not recruit so many in favor of any antagonist scheme, and hence they take the chances of some new panic operation upon the people.

Among the attempts through which they have sought to make false impressions upon the country, was the bold assumption that the Executive was not sincere in the measures submitted by him. Driven from this shallow artifice, every effort was made, by speeches against time, and other obstructions to the regular progress of legislation; and when all these means had been expended, the measure was strangled by the captivating idea that they who have been laboring to defeat the will of the people for the last eight years, would now appeal to it! This suggestion was found available with some few honest democrats, and they succeeded in their game of STAVE OFF. The great body of the republicans knew full well that their constituents wished a divorce of Government and politics from the money power of banks, and nobly did their duty. They will receive the applause of their constituents when they meet them.—Globe.

LAWS PASSED AT THE LATE SESSION OF CONGRESS.

Bills which originated in the Senate.

An act to postpone the fourth installment of deposits with the States.

An act authorizing a further postponement of payments on duty bonds.

An act for adjusting the remaining claims upon the late Deposit Banks.

An act to regulate the fees of District Attorneys in certain cases. (on renewal of Merchants' Revenue Bonds.)

An act for the relief of D. P. Madison, surrendering to Mrs. Madison the right to publish her deceased husband's papers in England.

Resolution directing the postage on letters sent by Express Mail to be paid in advance.

Bills which originated in the House.

A bill to authorize the issuing of Treasury notes.

A bill making additional appropriations for the suppression of Indian hostilities for the year 1837.

A bill making additional appropriation for the year 1837.

A bill to continue in force certain laws to the close of the next session of Congress.

A bill to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the payment of horses lost or destroyed in the service of the United States," approved January 18th 1837.

Foreign and Domestic Items.

The Cholera has shown itself at Venice, Trieste, Lyons, Marseilles, Berlin, Breslau, and probably in Rome.

The duties to the crown of England, paid by the Irish nation, for the year 1836, on the article of Whiskey, amounted to \$8,800,000 pounds.

The London Cockneys manifest their ebullitions of loyalty, by the cry of "Victoria forever."

EXALLOX.—Notwithstanding the fatal issue of Mr. Cocking's aeronautic experiment, the proprietors of the Vauxhall Gardens have had an application from a gentleman, for permission to go up with their balloon, and descend from the height of 10,000 feet, in a parachute of his own invention.

Improvement in glass.—A manufacturer near Dewsbury, has discovered an improvement in the manufacture of glass, rendering it so pliable that they can make a cloth of the finest texture. They have also made some very fine ladies' head dresses or ornaments, from this material.

A late Hayre paper mentions that a distressing accident had occurred at Hamburg, by which Mr. Mohrmann, a distinguished merchant, lost his life. He was found burnt at his desk, so severely, that he died the same evening, without being able to give any account of the cause of the accident. He was the greatest ship owner in Hamburg. He owned 25 ships.

A Second Elizabeth.—It is said of Queen Victoria, that having expressed a wish to appoint to one of the highest situations about her person, Miss Jenkins, a daughter of the late Lord Liverpool, who had been a personal friend of her Majesty from earliest youth, it being intimated that the young lady was not of rank sufficiently exalted to be entitled to the honor, the Queen said with energy: "Then I will make her so."

A man delivered an abolition lecture at Newport N. H. a few days since, when some men and boys got together, and destroyed his wagon.

On the 29th ult. there was a great fire at Elizabethtown, N. J. which destroyed six or 8 stores, the total loss being estimated at from 20 to 25,000.

Nearly one thousand newspapers are established in the United States, which publish 100,000,000 of printed sheets annually.

Property estimated at \$60,000, was consumed by a fire at Natchez, on the 14th ult.

Meunier, who attempted the assassination of the French King, has opened a barber's shop in Pensacola.

It was stated in Congress, that the Indian war has already cost thirty millions of dollars.

In Waterloo, the county seat of Clark county, Missouri, there are no single women and only five married ladies. Among the population are 26 old bachelors.

The Illinois Patriot complains that shin plasters have been issued so freely that the paper mills down east have been exhausted, and consequently he cannot procure printing paper.

Another man has been shot at Mobile, and fifty dollars offered for the "unnatural trespasser."

Taking the edge off a Sharp Gallant.—Mrs. Amy Brown of New Brunswick, last week obtained a verdict of \$1200 damages against Gordon A. Sharpe, for the seduction of her daughter.

A Loud Call.—It is said that ladies who go west, frequently receive offers of marriage from speaking trumpets, before they reach the wharves. Detroit Press.

All foreign colored persons are prohibited by a late law, from entering the island of Cuba.

A Good Sign.—A Steam Silk Factory is being erected at Northampton, Mass. 4 stories high and 100 feet long.

In one cemetery alone, (the Bay,) at New Orleans, 1,111 persons were buried in four weeks.

On Saturday the 6th inst. Samuel Fryer killed himself at Catskill, by eating rat poison while drunk; he tried to make his children partake of it, but could not succeed.

The treaty with the Sioux Indians, gives the United States five millions of acres of land, for \$1,000,000; that is 20 cents per acre.

Small Change.—A Mrs. Cent in Wisconsin, has presented her husband with four little Cents, two male and two female.

The Richmond Enquirer states that the vineyards in the vicinity of that city have yielded large crops of grapes this year. One gentleman will make a thousand, and another upwards of six hundred gallons of wine.

"Clothe the Naked."—A praiseworthy instance of practical charity is related in the Louisiana Advertiser. A Lady of New Orleans, Madame BLANC, having visited the Orphan Asylum, for boys in that city, and seen the destitute condition of the inmates, humanely selected twelve of the worst clothed among them, and had them conveyed to her residence in the neighborhood, where she and her daughters took measures for supplying them forthwith with a complete set of new apparel.

Paradise for Editors.—The young town of Marshall, in Michigan, not much over a yearling, supports three newspapers.—Evening Star.

Where the dice is the miracle in the above, when it is a well-known fact, that from the force of habit, country editors can live upon almost nothing.

In the case of the sheriff who fired and killed some persons, that attempted to rescue the fugitive slave from the New York Jail, in Upper Canada, the Coroner's inquest returned a verdict of justifiable homicide.

The State of Alabama, St. Clair County.

Special Orphan's Court, November 1st, 1837. WHEREAS, William Little, one of the Administrators of the Estate of Silas Crump, deceased, having filed his vouchers and accounts for final settlement said Estate:

It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican for forty days, requiring all persons interested in the settlement of said Estate, to appear before the Judge of the County Court at an Orphan's Court to be held in the Town of Ashville, on the third Monday in December next, and show cause, if any they have, why said final settlement should not then be made.

Copy Test. JOSHUA W. HOOPER, Nov. 9, 1837.—Gt.—\$7 00. CLERK, C. C.

SADDLERY.

E. CUNNINGHAM, respectfully announces to his friends and the public, that he still continues to carry on the Saddle and Harness making business, in the new building on main street, first door north of the Printing Office, where he assures all persons who may need articles in his line, that it will be to their interest to purchase, as he uses none but the most durable materials, and is always responsible for the faithful execution of his work.

N. B. His former customers who are indebted for work heretofore done, are informed that circumstances render it necessary for them to come forward without delay and make settlement by payment or note.

To Journeymen Saddlers. I wish to employ two Journeymen Saddlers who are good workmen, to whom liberal wages and constant employment will be given.

E. CUNNINGHAM. Nov. 9, 1837.—Gt.

STATE OF ALABAMA, BENTON COUNTY.

TAKEN UP by Redman G. Stewart, living on the head waters of Ouchatchee Creek, one Sorrel Colt, with a small bell on two years old, left hind foot white, some white in the forehead, and appraised to \$32 50.

M. M. HOUSTON, CLK. Nov. 9th, 1837.—St.

A LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Gaylesville, Ala. on the first day of October, which if not taken out before the 1st day of January next, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

James Barnard, 2 Nelson Low, William Brooks, 2 Solomon McGhee, Lovell Coffman, 2 Carter M. McCarter, Jesse Carlton, 2 Thos. Pledger, Mrs. Hannah Chunn, Wm. B. Russell, George M. Doherty, 2 Wiley P. Taff, Leonard Fox, Julius Webb, William Gappin, 2 William Vinson or John Roe, 2 Whitfield Anthony, Charles Graham, 2 J. T. SAWRIE, P. M., D. L. Lewis, 2.

Oct. 1837.—St.

WILLIAM H. ESTILL, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

HAVING settled himself permanently in Jacksonville, Benton county, Ala. tenders his professional services to the public. He will regularly attend the several courts in the counties of St. Clair, DeKalb, Cherokee, Randolph, Talladega, and Benton. All business entrusted to his management, shall be attended to with punctuality.

His office is in Jacksonville.

O'Neill Michaux & Thomas, COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

AND WHOLESALE GROCERS, MOBILE.

Oct. 19, 1837.—3m.

Cherokee County, Circuit Court October Term, 1837.

John H. Garrett, vs. John Ridge and William Childress. In Chancery.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John Ridge the Defendant in the above Entitled Cause, is not an inhabitant of this State; it is therefore on Motion of the Counsel for the Complainant, ordered and decreed that unless the said Ridge shall appear on or before the first day of the next Term of our said Court to be held at the Court House in Cedar Bluff, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, and then and there plead, answer or demur, to the above Bill of complaint, that the said Bill will be taken as confessed as to him.

It is further ordered, that this order of publication against the said Ridge, be published for Eight weeks, by weekly insertions in the Jacksonville Republican; and this cause is continued.

A true copy of the Minutes. Test. H. L. SMITH, CLK. C. C. Nov. 2, 1837.—St.—\$9 00.

Cherokee County, Circuit Court October Term, 1837.

Wiley Bracewell, vs. Agness A. Bracewell. Bill in Chancery for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is a non-resident of the State of Alabama and beyond the jurisdiction of this Court; it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, a Newspaper printed in the Town of Jacksonville, for Eight successive weeks, notifying the said Agness A. Bracewell to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held at the Court House thereof at Cedar Bluff, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, plead, answer, or demur to the Bill of Complaint, or the same shall be taken as confessed, and set for hearing Ex parte.

A true Copy taken from the Minutes. Test. H. L. SMITH, CLK. C. C. Nov. 2, 1837.—St.—\$9 00.

MATTHEW J. TURNLEY, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

HAVING located himself in Cherokee County, Ala. will practice in all the Courts of St. Clair, DeKalb, Cherokee, and Benton. He tenders his professional services to the citizens of the above named counties, and to the public in general; and he hopes, by indefatigable attention to business, to merit the confidence of the public, and meet the approbation of those who may entrust him with business. He pledges himself, that business committed to his management, shall be promptly attended to.

April 27, 1837.—Gt.

DR. C. J. CLARK, HAVING permanently located himself at Jacksonville, respectfully tenders his services in the various branches of his profession to the Citizens of Benton and the adjoining counties. His office is on the west side of the square, at which or Hollingsworth's Tavern he may always be found, except when professionally absent.

JACKSONVILLE, September 7th, 1837.

THE SONGSTERS COMPANION.

A Selection of Hymns and Spiritual Songs, lately compiled from various authors, BY REV. DAVID RYAN, For Sale at this Office.

LIST OF LETTERS.

REMAINING in the Post Office at Alexandria, Va. on the 1st day of October, which if not taken out before the 1st day of January next, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

Baker Peter, 2 Miller P. Jeshua, Bishop Ruben, 2 Morris G., Bynum William, 2 Montgomery P. Jas. Dr., Britton C. William, 2 McGhee William Col., Bagby W. George, 2 Miller James, 2 McCampbell B. Wm. & Son, 2 McCampbell A. L., Connell B. Wm., 2 Pearson Thomas, Denham C. A., 2 Robinson W. George, Givens L. E. Mess. & Co. Sheppard T. T. Esq., Gray Robt., 2 Wacker L. H., McInturf John, 2 Wesson Wm., Oct 5, 1837—St. P. H. PEARSON, P. M.

APPRENTICE WANTED.

One or two apprentices to the printing business will be taken at this office, where good opportunities will be afforded to obtain a knowledge of the business. Boys between the ages of 14 and 17 who can spell and read tolerably well, will be received on more advantageous terms to them, than usual in other trades.

WHITE, HAGER & CO., ARE Agents for the Smith and Rust Printing Presses with which they can furnish their customers at manufacturers' prices; Chases, Cases, Composing Sticks, Ink, and every article used in the printing business, kept for sale and furnished on short notice. Old type taken in exchange for new at nine cents per lb.

Newspaper proprietors who will give the above three insertions, will be entitled to five dollars in such articles as they may select from our specimen.

E. WHITE & HAGER. June 21, 1837.

FACTORY YARN.

THE undersigned has just received on consignment from the manufacturing Company, Athens Georgia, a quantity of Spun Cotton from No. 5 to 12. Also one thousand yards of stout shirting, which will be sold for cash on commission at reduced prices.

J. FORNEY. Sept. 21, 1837.—Gt.

BLANKS

Of every description neatly executed, & kept constantly on hand for sale at this Office.

Officers in the adjoining counties can be furnished with such blanks as they use, upon the shortest notice, & on reasonable terms.

JOB PRINTING,

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS, ACCURACY AND DESPATCH, AT THIS OFFICE.]

Extract from "The Bivouac," a Novel now in press by E. L. Carey and A. Hart, Philadelphia.

BARBARA MAXWELL.

(Continued.)

When Barbara returned to her chamber, the visit of her lord was announced. Aware how strange her absence must have appeared, she dispatched Gillian to seek him. George Selby obeyed the summons promptly, and hastened to his lady's dressing-room. A heavier heart never obeyed the call of beauty—for that kiss—that sleeping exclamation—haunted his memory. "I shall never know happiness again," he muttered as he approached the door. "Oh, Barbara, thou hast raked my bosom sorely; and yet were it bared to thy view, there wouldst thou find naught but thine own loved image." He knocked. "Come in, love," responded a voice that once thrilled upon his heart like music. There stood Barbara; recent excitement had added to her charms—the flushed cheek—the sparkling eye—Oh! she had never looked so beautiful!

"George," she said, "I fear my absence had displeased thee; yet, trust me, love, I did not mean intentioned offence. I have been ill and nervous. Some of these days I will confess the cause, and when known, I feel it will be pardoned. Am I forgiven, love? You once said, when lovers quarrelled, a kiss should seal their reconciliation, and she held her rosy lips to his. What makes you so sad, George? Have I not owned my fault, and is it not my first offering in voice so melancholy, that the sunken tone almost made the bride shudder. Would that woman's love were less maddening, but more enduring!"

"What mean you, love?"—and she coloured to the forehead. "Thy words imply a doubt on mine." A deep sigh was the only response; while Barbara's eyes lightened. "And is mine already questioned?" she said, with more than customary warmth. "What, George, was then this suit so easily won—my plight of love so lightly given—that a doubt is cast upon its permanence?"

Piqued at the insinuation her husband's words conveyed, she disengaged her hand from his, and turning her head away, tears rolled down her cheeks. To see that loved one weep—to mark the flush of indignation, that even a suspicion of her constancy elicited—was more than Selby could endure. In a moment he was kneeling at her feet, and imploring forgiveness for his infidelity. The first of love's offerings needs merely to be owned. In a moment, all but their mutual attachment was forgotten—hand in hand they entered the merry hall—Selby, with the buoyant air of one conscious of possessing the brilliant beauty that leaned upon his arm—and "from having lost their light awhile," the eyes of Barbara, "the blue of heaven's own tint," beaming more brilliantly than ever!

George Selby glanced over the sparkling throng; he wished that his kinsman who had so recently heard the confession of his uneasiness, should see now that suspicion was thrown to the winds, and that he was once more happy. But Wyndham was no where in the room; and on inquiry, his cousin learned that since their interview in the corridor, he had not returned to the dance. Astonished at his friend's continued absence, Selby dispatched a servant to seek him in his own chamber. The room was untenanted—the castle was searched in vain—but Harry Wyndham was no where to be found.

An hour passed—a domestic whispered something to the bridegroom. Promptly the latter left the hall—the dance proceeded—and the kinsmen remained absent.

When he parted from his unhappy cousin, Wyndham was returning to the company he had quitted, when he suddenly encountered Herbert, the falconer, in the passage. To an inquiry of what brought the old man to such an unusual place, and at such a time, he replied it was to find out his young lord.

"You cannot see him, Herbert. He is particularly occupied. Are there not fitter times to speak about the wood craft, old boy, than when thy master is engaged as he is this evening?"

"What craft?" exclaimed the falconer. "Dost thou think me mad, Master Wyndham, or fancy that hawk or hand would bring me to this presence now? Next to him I would speak to yourself, were we but safe from cave-droppers."

"Is it of moment, and am I interested in what you have to say, Herbert?"

"Hear and judge, Master Hal," returned the falconer.

"Come to my room, Herbert. I know thee well to doubt that any but some pressing errand would at this hour bring thee hither."

Wyndham procured a lamp, and Herbert followed him. They entered the youth's apartment, and closed the door carefully.

"Now for thy tidings Herbert, and cut the story short, or my absence may be noticed by my uncle, and chafe his temper."

"I have seen a ghost," said the falconer.

"Pish—what folly, old man. My kinsman would not have thanked thee much to have called him from his guests, and given him such intelligence."

"You may smile, Master Wyndham, but I saw it plain as I see you; and afterwards observed its shadow on the wall."

"Ghosts leave no shadows, master falconer. Hast thou not been too familiar with the ale-butt? Come, Herbert, keep thy spectre for to-morrow, and to bed. I'll to the hall,"—and he raised the lamp, and moved towards the door.

"Stay—for God's sake! listen but a moment. I am not drunk or dozing. The tale will surprise you."

"Well, be brief, Herbert. Know ye not what discounty it is to leave my uncle's festival?"

"My tale shall be a short one, Master Hal. I was returning from the hazel copse, where I had harboured an outlying stag for our chase to-morrow; and my nearest path, you know, lay through the ancient pleasure-grounds. I entered the shrubbery, and when I turned the angle of the building, saw a light beaming from the window of the old oratory, which the Lady Margaret occupied some fifty years ago, and which, as I have heard, the Master's birds use for her acts of devotion. It was marvellous, I thought, that when all were fasting in their castle, any one should remain at prayer; and fearing some taper had been forgotten, I waited to ascertain what had caused light in a part of the building to which so few have access. Presently the window that looks to the angle of a minute, looked out upon the night, muttered something I could not hear, closed the casement, and retired."

"Pshaw, Herbert, it was only the Lady Barbara, or Gillian her maid. When was it, old man, that this occurred?"

"Not five minutes since. Had proof been wanting that my sight had not deceived me, a shadow of a man, as it were in the act of fencing, fell on the tower wall. I looked some minutes longer; the shadow disappeared, but the light when I left the tower, continued beaming steadily."

"Good Herbert, is this no coinage of the brain, trickery of the vision?"

"None by the God of heaven! It struck me to be so strange, that I could not rest until I apprised the Master of the circumstance."

"Better, Herbert, have told it as you have to me. A man—a light, it must be looked to. Go! I will join thee at the southern tower. Keep thy counsel, Herbert."

"Fear me not, Master Wyndham. I am no tale-maker."

"Well," said the youth, "if this tale be true, I cannot fathom woman. No, no—it's impossible. The fame of Barbara Maxwell was never tainted by a breath of suspicion. 'Tis a mistake; but duty to my kinsman demands that I should clear the mystery away."

He said—threw a cloak round him—belted on his sword, and in a few minutes joined the falconer at the appointed place.

"The light burns steadily," said the old retainer, "and not a minute since, a form too tall for woman's crossed the casement."

"Herbert, we will soon put thy story to the test," returned Wyndham. "The casement is not high; move softly on, and I will mount upon your shoulder, I cannot intrude upon the lady's privacy, for she is in the hall ere now. Come, and step cautiously."

In silence the youth and his companion placed themselves beneath the oratory. Some minutes passed, and nothing but the moaning of the storm disturbed the stillness of their watch. Faint strains of distant music were now and again borne on the wintry blast, and their cheerless vigil formed a sad contrast to the merriment that reigned within the building.

"Herbert, thy eyes have for once deceived thee," said Wyndham to his old companion. "The lady has left her taper burning; that was the light, and herself, most likely, the form that crossed thy vision. The snow-drift blinded thee on thy return from the thickets. Keep close counsel. Trust me, old friend, none save the lady and her maid enter that lonely chamber, from which the light is glancing."

"No," returned the falconer—"no, Master Hal, I am not astray. There is not among the youngest retainers in Selby Hall an eye that tracks the spot, or drives a cross-bolt faster. Saints of heaven! is not that the shadow of a man?"

Clear and distinct a figure was traced on the lighted space, which the lamp within the casement of the lady's oratory had thrown upon the tower opposite.

"Hush, and assist me to climb the framework of the window," said the youth, in a low whisper to his attendant; and unheeding his sword and flung off his cloak, Harry Wyndham mounted easily with Herbert's assistance, and placed himself before the framing of the lattice.

"He might be witnessed appearing rather the delusion of a dream, than any thing of reality. Holy Saints! In the private chamber of the high-born dame—the place sacred even from the visit of a husband—a young and handsome cavalier was calmly seated, and the disposition of every thing about, told that the chamber had been his residence for some time. His cloak was flung upon the couch—his sword and pistols were laid upon the table, and his plumed hat suspended from the wall, while, with a feeling of perfect security, he read by the lamp, whose light had caught the falconer's eye and roused his suspicion. Nor had the stranger's comforts been neglected. The requisites for making a comfortable meal were still remaining on the table; and wine-flasks and a goblet showed, that in all besides he was most carefully attended to."

As the light fell directly on his face, Wyndham could mark it accurately. A noble countenance was never painted by an artist. The profile of the unknown was strictly Grecian, while coal-black hair, a thin moustache a high and noble forehead, eyes sparkling with intelligence and shaded by arched brows, completed a face as manly as it was handsome. Suddenly the stranger pushed away the book, and rising from his chair, strode once or twice across the chamber. His figure was tall, slight and elegant; and his dress—in those days no trifling indication of the wearer's rank—was rich enough for any Earl in Britain. After a turn or two he resumed his seat, replenished the goblet that stood before him, and then quietly resumed the book he had for a time laid aside.

Wyndham had seen enough. Softly he descended from the window, and with the falconer retired a short distance.

"Hast thou seen aught strange, Master Hal?" inquired the retainer.

"I have seen, Herbert, that which, hadst thou sworn it, I would not have given credence to."

"Was it a living thing that haunts that deserted chamber?" inquired the old man suspiciously.

"It was a sorry sight to witness, and one that must be canceled even from thee, Herbert. Thou art fearful. Watch, as thou lovest thy young lord, that casement until I return to thee. I will not be long absent."

"Trust me, Master Wyndham, I will be vigilant. A cat shall not move, but I will mark it."

"Hush—the figure again! I must not lose a moment."

He said; and resuming cloak and sword hurried to the castle, leaving the falconer to observe the chamber that contained the unknown and unwelcome visitor.

When George Selby was called from the hall, the servant directed him to the library; and great was his astonishment when he found the room well lighted, and several of his most immediate relatives assembled at the summons of his kinsman. A gloomy and death-like silence reigned upon its entrance; and his surprise was still more increased, when his father, in deep emotion, came into the apartment leaning on Harry Wyndham's arm. A creeping thrill of horror—an undefined feeling that some dreadful event was at hand—a terror that something calamitous would presently ensue, shook George's nerves, and seemed to chill his life-blood, while with a convulsive effort to know the worst, he broke the fearful silence which all observed.

"Noble sir, friends and kinsmen, in God's name, what means this strange and ill-omened meeting? Speak—in mercy, speak!"

"George," replied the baron, "thou hast ever been a good and dutiful son. Wilt thou, for filial love, and in honor of these gray hairs, listen to thy father's counsel, and promise to abide by his advice?"

"My noble father, what is it that impends over me? What misfortune has befallen? If you would not break my heart, speak out—tell me the worst. Am I not a man? Have I not nerve to bear adversity?"

"Yes, my son. Courage was never wanting to a Selby—but coolness often."

"I will be calm, father, speak, if you would not kill me."

"George," said the baron, in a broken voice, "the will of Heaven must be obeyed, and its decree submitted to. Life is but a chequered scene—grief follows on the heels of joy—and sorrow clouds prosperity. Thou hast been fortunate, my son; and thou art about to feel what all must feel."

"Go—go—go!"—exclaimed the youth impatiently.

"Man thyself." The old baron paused—the words appeared to choke him—"Barbara is false!"

"False!" cried young Selby. "What lying tongue dared couple falsehood and Barbara?"

"Calm thee, my boy. There is, alas! proof—damning proof—within these very walls!"

"Oh God! and are my worst suspicions true?—and could that image of an angel be the wretched thing you call her?"

"Were the person with whom she had offended placed within your power?"

"Ha! Dost thou, my noble father, ask a Selby what vengeance he would exact from the man who had dishonoured him? Blood! father, blood!—all ocean, if it flowed within the veins, would be all too little to wash my shame away!"

A murmur of approbation filled the room. "I cannot, will not blame thee, George; but he that has thus injured thee, must, if noble, have fair play. Vengeance, but not murder, becomes the hand of a Selby."

"But where is the villain? Is he in the house? Is he among the company?"

"Patience, my son—patience. Think ye that I would rob thee of thy just revenge? No, George. Old as this arm is, were there none other, to avenge the injury, mine should at least attempt it."

"Barbara—once idolised Barbara—a short month since had a saint taxed thee with harbouring an unholy thought, would have said he slandered thee!" exclaimed George Selby; and, overcome with grief, the unhappy youth leaned for support upon Wyndham's shoulder, and sobbed as if his heart was bursting.

To see a brave man weep is fearful. The bosom must be heavily overladen, when tears are forced from eyes which have, all unmoved, looked on the reddest battle-field. His father vainly attempted to soothe him, and his kinsmen evinced the tenderest sympathy.

"George, we have a duty, and a painful one, to perform—justice first; my son, and vengeance afterwards. Thou knowest the temper of the times, and that thy erring wife is of a faith opposed to our profession. If we act unadvisedly, the Remish party will not scruple to assert, that we have wrongfully accused her of falsehood to thy bed, only to work her ruin—and the penalty of crime will be imputed to our hatred of her religion. Hast thou courage to witness the disclosure of her shame, and remain here, while to her own face we establish her dishonesty?"

"Yes, my father; but the exposure of her guilt must not be before any save our own kinsmen. Barbara, though thou hast withered my young heart, and humbled my pride to the very earth, will not have thy fall exhibited to those who are even now gazing on thy beauties, and fancying thee too pure and glorious for this sinful world."

"Thou art right, my poor boy. Here her offending shall be proved—and here the painful scene shall end."

"And here," murmured the unfortunate youth, "shall I take the last look of that face, which earthly beauty never equalled."

"Go, Hal,"—said the baron—"assume a look of indifference if thou canst, and without causing observation, lead the lady Barbara hither. Is Herbert outside?"

"He is, my lord," replied one of the Selbys.

"Let him remain till we require him here."

A period of five minutes elapsed, while the old baron endeavored to confirm the fortitude of his son, and enable him to support the painful discovery of Barbara's unworthiness. The door was softly unclosed—George Selby turned his head away, and leaned against the mantelpiece—his beauty looked upon the floor—while radiant in beauty, and little dreaming of the scene that awaited her, the Border flower gracefully approached the place where the baron was standing. Struck with the appearance of the party, she hastened, and stopped in the middle of the room.

"I crave your pardon, my lord. I have mistaken Master Wyndham—and been, without design, an intruder on these gentlemen."

"Would that it were so, lady. You have been sent for here, and I have been called on to disclose as sad a tale as ever passed a father's lips."

"My lord!"—and the blood mounted to her cheeks.

"Yes—'tis a trying visitation. I speak not of my own withered hopes, when I see the wrecked happiness of my only child, just as he had started on his earthly career, with as brilliant prospects as ever opened upon any."

"My lord—what means all this? My husband's silence—the unusual presence of these gentlemen?"

"It means, lady—that thou hast sullied thy own fair fame, and rendered him who confided in thee, wretched, miserable, and dishonored."

Pale and red by turns, Barbara Maxwell was silent for a moment; but suddenly, and as if a new impulse strengthened her, she advanced a step or two, and boldly addressed the baron.

"Never, Lord of Selby, did I fancy that the day would come when such a change as thou hast made, dare be uttered in the hearing of a husband. Go, and let me know the crime by which Barbara Maxwell has stained her reputation."

These words George Selby observed a shuddering of the whole frame, while his beautiful wife was speaking.

"Would, lady, that this were the indignation with which the innocent repudiate a charge of guilt. Why dwell upon the odious accusation? You have outraged the confidence of him to whom your loyalty was pledged. Start not, dame. Boldness cannot screen thy error. That place where my sainted mother prayed, now harbours the paragon of my worthless daughter."

George Selby, who had continued leaning against the mantle like a being beaten by misfortune almost to a state of apathy, bounded from the place he had reclined upon, and bursting past his kinsmen, exclaimed, in a voice of thunder:—

"Ha! In the oratory. Heaven, I thank thee!—and catching up a sword, he threw aside those who vainly attempted to restrain him. His hand was already on the door, when Barbara rushed forward and seized him by the arm.

"Off!" he cried. "Off—lest I harm thee! But as thou art, I would not willingly injure a hair of thine."

But fearless and undismayed, Barbara held his arm.

"Sirs—gentlemen—hear me, and only for a moment. I am strange to you all. I am a woman, and at least by men, that I should be a maid. Once—had any told me an appeal to another would be required, I would have said he spoke a falsehood. What wouldst thou? I own at once that there is a knight where none has been before. I have but one boon to ask—let him be brought hither—and let the guilty be confronted."

"Lady, I can refuse you nothing,"—replied George Selby, in a tone almost inaudible.

"Wilt thou, Master Wyndham, do me a small kindness, and summon my attendant hither?"

The youth bowed, left the chamber, and presently returned with Gillian. All seemed agitated, and marvelled what the result of this strange scene would be.

Calm as if she was despatching her tire-woman on some ordinary message, the border flower pulled forth a key, and drew a jewel from her finger.

"Tell the knight thou knowest, Gillian, that Barbara Maxwell requires and demands his presence. Give him this ring—he will not disobey my summons. Good gentlemen, I pray your patience. Sheath thy weapon, Master of Selby. Surely against the peril of a single rapier there need not all this preparation, and with thy kinsmen around thee too."

George Selby, as if under the influence of a spell, obeyed, and sheathed his sword. The baron seemed bewildered, and the dead silence was for some minutes unbroken. A quick step was heard along the corridor—the door flew open—a noble youth, entered the chamber, and addressing to the bride, demanded haughtily to know what she dared to offer her offence?

"Alas!" cried the lady of young Selby—but ere she could say more, her husband started as if an adder stung him, and half unsheathing his sword, exclaimed:

"The very name she murmured in her sleep!"

Wyndham seized his arm, and the baron whispered, "Peace, my son—peace, an' thou lovest me."

"The young stranger threw a bold glance round the room, and taking the lady's hand, continued, 'Barbara—for what purpose am I required? I could only gather from your tirewoman, that some one had shown you a discourtesy—what means this mystery—and what are these gentlemen collected? Doubtless thy gallant husband is not here, or a slight offered to his fair dame, would not require a brother's arm to redress it?'

"Brother!" exclaimed several voices, while George Selby dropped his rapier on the floor—Barbara clung to the stranger's arm—and the baron in amazement advanced to the unknown, and inquired his name and title.

"A name," replied the youth haughtily, "I need not be ashamed to own; although some villains availed them of my absence, and branded it with treason. I am Ralph Maxwell of Carleaverock."

"The Master of Nithsdale?" exclaimed several voices. "What an unfortunate mistake!"

"Unfortunately, indeed!" murmured young Selby, with a bitter sigh. "It has cost me wife and happiness, and I have lost an angel by my accused idocy. To doubt her purity—to fancy Barbara could err! Fool—dolt—madman,—and he smote his forehead passionately."

"Now, by mine honor, all this is to me unaccountable," and turning to his sister, the Master of Nithsdale continued—"Wilt thou explain this mystery, Barbara; and is yonder gentleman your lord?"

"He was, Ralph; and, had I believed him, one who would have cut the throat of any knave who would have whispered aught against my loyalty. But circumstances have changed—my fame is sullied—and even my fidelity to his bed is more than questionable. On these grave charges, am I allowed before this noble lord and these good gentlemen. I sent for thee to witness the proofs of the delinquency, which has severed the holy bond that bound me to the altar to George Selby, and sends me back with thee, my brother, to my father's hall, a fallen star—detected, disgraced, and repudiated."

A momentary silence was broken by the unhappy husband.

"Lady—'tis but an idle attempt for me to try and depreciate your honest indignation. I have lost you. You will, no doubt, return with your noble brother, and I leave England for ever. When I am gone—from the last taken comes to thee, Barbara, from my dying hand—then forgive my madness; and give a tear to the memory of him who committed one offence, and expiated his insanity by a short and suffering existence. Wilt thou not bid me farewell—one brief—one last farewell?"

"The deep, the agonising melancholy of George Selby's look and voice—the emotion of the old baron as tears ran down his furrowed cheek—while their stout kinsmen bent their sorrowful faces on the floor, was a scene that none could view unmoved. All waited in intense suspense the lady's answer; and when she advanced close to the spot where her hapless lord was standing, the listeners held their breath while the doom of the Master of Selby was uttered.

"You have asked me to say farewell, George; and the time was, when your slightest wish would have been to me a holy obligation. I had chosen you from a score of suitors; and strong in the faith of your love, though we sought Heaven by different creeds, I laughed at the whisperings of those who would have insinuated a doubt of our loving happy. That I loved you as a wife should love, my heart best knows. I would have followed thee through weal and woe—had malice tainted your conscience, I would have descended with you to obscurity, and a martyr would not have escaped my lips—had poverty befallen us, the cottage would have been to me as welcome as the hall had sickness stricken you, who would have found me absent from your couch? Well—let this pass. You ask me to say farewell.—A deep and painful pause succeeded, and every heart beat faster. Lord Nithsdale's daughter has no forgiveness for a slight upon her constancy—but George Selby's wife thus punishes the doubting of her husband."

Ere the last words were uttered, Barbara was weeping in her lover's arms. A burst of admiration came from every lip; while the old baron, as he wiped away a tear, caught her from his son's embrace to clasp her in his own.

"Now, by St. George!" he exclaimed, "I thought myself the proudest father in Britain; but I knew not till this night thy worth, my sweet Barbara! Go, my loved children; our absence will else create surprise. Go—join the company, and I will present thy gallant brother to our kinsmen, Barbara. What—ho—wine here, knives. Pick the, my daughter, the fairest out, and the Master of Nithsdale shall claim his partner presently."

When Selby and his happy wife had left the baron and his unexpected guest together, the old lord filed a stoup of wine, and pledged the heir of Carleaverock.

"Drink to me, Master Ralph, though by the mass I am half jealous of thee. Thou, than whom a welcomer never crossed the door of Selby Hall, to hide thee like an anchorite, while so many of the noblest peers were met within these walls?"

"Why, faith, Lord Selby, I would have deemed the visit of an accused traitor a poor compliment to him who had married with my sister, until I had cleared the slander from my name."

"And in doing it," replied the old baron, "where couldst thou find any who would stand to thee more truly than my kindred and myself? When the basic lie was named, we cleared thy fame, and offered the Selby's sword to maintain the loyalty of the Master of Nithsdale."

"That, my good lord, I know; and that has bound me to my gallant brother. But, noble Selby, I will assert mine innocence where it was maligned; and from James himself demand to be confronted with my accuser."

"Tush, noble Master," said one of the Selbys. "Before the proclamation was two days old, the knave who gave the information had lost his ears for perjury. Thou and some others whom he denounced, made his story so incredible that the tale was sifted

and found false; and to avoid the rack he took the pillory. So strong was men's indignation, his exposure barely time sufficient to make a confession of his villany."

"And was the information of such a nature as to warrant this insult to the noble wall?"

"Alas! my dear boy, thou canst not create a consternation which that abominable plotter drew profits by the excitement to increase and apprehension, and turn it to account for one day more. The dance waits for there be beauty in Cumberland, I'll thee swear. Kinsmen, drink to my guest—drink to my son. What else can the border flower be to the father of George Selby? Never had a twelfth-night ball commotion more inauspicious circumstances, and never annual festival of Selby Place a more joyful occasion. Long and merrily was the revelry, and day broke ere the last of the guests crossed the draw-bridge."

"George," said the beautiful bride, as she husband's knee, and twined his dark ringlets round her snow white fingers—"My heart is full of love, and I have been waiting in my duty to thee, and I told me my brother, after four years' absence, I was so overjoyed to see him, I heeded thoughtlessly to all he asked. But regret should not have been concealed from other wanderer may come and scare thy wits out. I need no better retirement to devotion's in, than that which mine own hand let then, my love, the distant oratory he was before I came to Selby Place."

What the reply was is not recorded; but on the twelfth night's passed away, the border flower knelt at the same altar with her husband, and Barbara Maxwell was the first of that ancient race conformed to the tenets of the reformed religion, and denounced the doctrines of the church of Rome.

October 29th, 1837.—St.

TOWN LOTS FOR SALE. AT CEDAR BLUFF, THE COUNTY OF CHEROKEE, ALA.

ON the 20th of November next, the Commissioners of said Town will offer for sale fifty to one hundred Lots. The terms of sale made known on the day.

COMMISSIONERS.

October 29th, 1837.—St.

TWO SUBSCRIBERS having formed a partnership in the slaughtering business, hereby give notice to the public, especially engaged in driving Hogs from the West, that they will be prepared by the first day of November next with a good pen in a convenient place, to supply all the Wetumpkas, and fully offer, to all who may have hogs to sell, place, their services in slaughtering; terms selling at customary rates.

J. D. WILLIAMS, A. POWELL, W. Wetumpka Oct. 16th 1837.—St.

The Jacksonville and Talladega papers give the above four insertions and forward accounts to this office.

A LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING in the Post Office at Jacksonville, Ala. which if not taken out before December next will be sent to the General Office as dead Letters.

George Arnold John Fabanks
Adam Allen Edwin Goggin
John Cunningham John Howell
Coward John Kennedy Johnson
Joel Casey J. M. Kelly
John Condy Elizabeth K. Maff
Rebecca Briggs Benj. F. Robinson
Jas. M. Davis 2 George Chankin
Adalin Dycan R. RAWLINGS

Oct. 25, 1837.

Attention Benton Ranges. Capt. Liker's Company will appear at public square in the town of Jacksonville, the second Saturday in November, next, equipped as the law directs to answer names by 11 o'clock, A. M.

THOMAS T. SHEPARD, By order of T. B. R. HILLIS, Oct. 19th, 1837.

Notice. RUNAWAY from the hands of GEORGE, a Negro man, about 25 years of age, supposed to weigh 160 lbs. and six feet or seven. His hair is about half of it cut off; bald head; to speak slow and easy. He was winter in the upper part of Virginia, and here by the way of Knoxville, Tennessee, Jacksonville, of this State. Any person apprehending the same, so that I can get him, be liberally rewarded.

ABEL HAGEN, Oct. 5, 1837.—St.

WARE-HOUSE. AND COMMISSION BUSINESS.

THE subscribers have purchased the late Ware-H

JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1837.

NO. 44.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY J. P. GRANT.

50 in advance, or \$3.00 at the end of the year. Subscriptions received for less than one year in advance, and no subscription discontinued until arrears are paid, unless at the option of the publisher. A failure to give notice at the end of the year to discontinue, will be considered an order for the next.

Terms of Advertising.
Advertisements of 12 lines or less, \$1.00 for the first week, and 50 cents for each subsequent week. Over 12 lines, \$2.00 for the first week, and 1.00 for each subsequent week. Advertisements handed in, without directions as to the number of insertions, will be published until forbidden accordingly. Advertisements for six or twelve months, by special arrangement.

TON & FORWARDING ARIS-HOUSE.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have taken the **House in East Wetumpka**, and are now prepared to receive and forward to Merchants and Planters in the inland also for the

Storage of Cotton.
respectfully ask a share of public patronage, and pledge themselves to spare no exertions to their satisfaction.

J. N. LIGHTNER,
WM. MILLER.
B. Liberal advances made on Cotton with them, or on Merchandise on Consignment. June 29, 1837.—6m

BARGAINS.

EVER wants bargains from this date may bring the cash, and get them at the rate occupied by Peter Pope, Esq., in Wetumpka, at new cost and charges. Goods wishing to purchase can have them on short credit with good endorsers.

J. D. WILLIAMS.
Wetumpka, July 31, 1837.

LABORERS WANTED ON THE WETUMPKA & COOSA RAIL.
The usual wages of the country will be paid, and the Company will make payments every day. The hands will be well fed and clothed by JOHN GAULDING, Manager on the line, the subscriber.

D. H. BINGHAM,
Chief Engineer, W. & C. R. R.
Wetumpka, Aug. 10, 1837.—tf.

LAND FOR SALE.

Undersigned wishes to sell a valuable tract of land containing three hundred and thirty acres, lying immediately adjoining White Benton County. The land is fertile, well watered, and has forty-five or fifty acres cleared and planted. There is also on the place a dwelling, Grist Mill and Cotton Gin. Any person wishing to purchase, will call on the undersigned, who can learn the terms, &c.

JOHN M. NEAL.
Nov. 10, 1837.—tf.

NOTICE.

TAKEN up and now in jail in the County of Walker, Georgia, a Negro man about twenty-three years of age who calls his name SANCHO, and says he belongs to Alsey Pollard of Augusta, County, Alabama—about five feet high, dark complexion, a scar over his eye. The owner is requested to come for his charges and take him away.

Z. P. SHIRLEY, Jailor.
Nov. 5th, 1837.—tf.

AND FOR SALE.

Will be offered to the highest bidder in the Town of White Plains, on the 20th of November next, (if not previously disposed of) the tract of land in which I now reside, containing 150 acres, and is lying in the County of Benton, and immediate vicinity of White Plains. The elements consist of a comfortable dwelling and the customary out houses, situated on 25 steps of a spring that for purity and force of water cannot be surpassed in any part of the State. On said land there is an eligible saw mill, and a Grist Mill and two Cotton Gins are now in successful operation on the place. As persons disposed to purchase, will call and examine for themselves, it is unnecessary to say more. The terms of sale will require that \$5,000 be paid on 25th October next, and the remainder in two equal payments, the first to be due the 1st of April, and the last 25th December following.

ALEXANDER T. MITCHELL.
White Plains, Ala., Nov. 2, 1837.

WV LOTS FOR SALE.

EDWARD BLUFF, THE COUNTY SEAT OF CHEROKEE COUNTY, ALA.
On the 20th of November next, the Commissioners of said County will offer for sale from one hundred to five hundred lots. The terms of the sale will be as follows:

COMMISSIONERS.
Nov. 29th, 1837.—3t.

STATE OF ALABAMA,

BENTON COUNTY.

TAKEN UP by Redman G. Stewart, living on the head waters of Olathee Creek, one of the Sorrel Cots, with a small bull on his old, left hind foot white, some white in head, and appraised to \$32.50.

M. M. HOUSTON, Clerk.
Nov. 9th, 1837.—3t.

From the Augusta Constitutionalist, 21st instant.

CONVENTION OF MERCHANTS.

WEDNESDAY, October 18, 1837.

The Convention met pursuant to adjournment, and was called to order at 12 o'clock by the Chairman.

The Secretary then read the minutes of the last meeting which were confirmed.

The following gentlemen, who had arrived at the adjournment of Tuesday, then came forward and gave in their names, viz: Messrs. J. K. Douglas, C. J. Shannon, and C. Matheson of Camden, South Carolina.

The President then called on the select Committee for their Report, whereupon the Hon. Geo. McDuffie, the Chairman rose, and read in a clear and impressive manner the following Report and Resolutions:

The Select Committee raised for the purpose of ascertaining and reporting, what measures will, of their opinion, most effectually contribute to the accomplishment of the great object of this Convention, ask leave to submit the following

REPORT:

The Committee are deeply impressed with the importance of the duty assigned them, and have bestowed upon it all the attention their limited time would permit.

They regard the present derangement of the currency and exchanges of the country, however we may depreciate its causes and deplore its immediate effects, as furnishing an occasion, which, if wisely improved, will relieve the staple-growing States from a state of commercial dependence, scarcely less reprehensible to their industry and enterprise, than it is incompatible with their substantial prosperity.

The staple-growing States, while they produce two-thirds of the domestic exports of the United States, import scarcely one-tenth of the foreign merchandise which is received in exchange for it. Almost the whole of the foreign commerce which is founded upon the productions of our industry, is carried on by the citizens of other States, causing their cities to flourish, while ours have been sinking into decay.

In the opinion of the Committee, the period has arrived, when our citizens are invoked by the united voice of interest and patriotism, to put an end to this voluntary tribute, amounting annually to something like ten millions of dollars. It is believed that the quota of Georgia and South Carolina alone, amounts to not less than three millions of dollars. It may not be disguised, however, that this extraordinary and unequal state of our commercial relations, had its origin, more in the fiscal operations of the federal government than in any supposed deficiency in the industry and enterprise of our citizens. The high duties imposed by the tariff of 1816 upon the productions of Southern industry, and the still more enormous duties imposed by those of 1824 and 1828, combined with the unequal system of depositing and disbursing the revenue thus collected, almost exclusively in the Northern cities, operated as a bounty to the commerce of those cities, which the most persevering industry and enterprise on our part, could not have overcome. Great and obvious as were the natural advantage of our Southern cities, they were more than counterbalanced by these operations of the government. And whilst we stood amidst the ruins thus produced by misgovernment, many of our own citizens were utterly unable to account for the phenomenon, and some of our charitable neighbors supposed it to be owing to the curse of Heaven upon our domestic institutions.

Every practical man, however, will at once perceive, that the deposit of almost the whole of the government funds, in the banks of the Northern cities, was equivalent to a loan of a like sum without interest, and that the immense sums disbursed by the government at the same points, operated even more decidedly to give those cities an undue ascendancy. One of the most obvious and salutary consequences which we may confidently anticipate from the reduction of the duties and the withdrawal of the government deposits from the banks, will be the restoration of the Southern cities, to a condition of comparative equality in the business of foreign commerce. In a fair and equal competition, it cannot be doubted, that they will be able to exchange our domestic productions for the manufactures of Europe, by a direct trade, more advantageously, than the Northern cities can do it, by a circuitous process, involving intermediate transfers and agencies, all increasing the risk and expense of the operation.

There never was presented to the capitalists of the South and South-west, such an opening for profitable enterprise, and they are invited by the most powerful considerations to improve it. Now that the fiscal operations of the federal government have been so greatly reduced, and the field of competition fairly opened, if they should still look on with listless apathy, while the mighty current of our own peculiar commerce is flowing literally by them, to nourish distant cities and fertilize the barren hills of distant communities, we must then acquiesce in the judgment, which the world will pronounce, that we deserve our destiny. But the Committee indulge the confident belief that such a reproach will no longer rest upon us. The public spirit of our people has been roused into action; they have been awakened to a sense of their condition; and all are prepared to co-operate in their respective spheres, in the great work of throwing off the shackles of our present colonial condition, and establishing our commercial independence upon a lasting foundation.

The staple-growing States never can be practically independent and enjoy the full measure of the bounties which Providence has so abundantly provided for them, until the commerce which is founded upon their valuable productions can be carried on by our own merchants, permanently resident amongst us, whether they be native or adopted. The pursuits of commerce must be liberalized; the commercial class must be elevated in public opinion to the rank in society which properly belongs to it. The avocation of the merchant requires as much character and talent, and is as of much dignity and usefulness as any other pursuit or profession; and the senseless prejudice which would assign to it an inferior rank, has been blindly borrowed from those ancient republics and modern despotisms whose policy it was to regard war as the only honorable pursuit. As agricultural productions, which find their market principally in foreign countries, constitute the almost exclusive source of our wealth, the mercantile class is as indispensable to our prosperity as the agricultural. Their interests are inseparably identified; and whatever affects the prosperity of the one, must have a corresponding influence on the other. How much, then, does

the general welfare of the staple-growing States depend upon diverting into the pursuits of commerce, a large portion of the capital, the character and the talent, which have been hitherto directed exclusively to agriculture and the related professions? It is the deliberate opinion of the Committee, that no one change could be made in our pursuits, that would so largely contribute to the public prosperity; and that those public-spirited citizens who shall take the lead in this career of useful enterprise, will deserve to be regarded as public benefactors.

The prevailing habit of investing almost the whole proceeds of our cotton-crops in land and negroes, has produced a constant tendency to over production in this great staple; and nothing but the extraordinary increase of its consumption in the great markets of the world, has prevented us from experiencing the ruinous consequences of our mistaken policy. In this view of the subject, every dollar that shall be diverted from the production of cotton, to some other profitable pursuit, will be so much clear gain to the planter and to the country.

It is a well established principle in political economy, that an excess of supply beyond the efficient demand, diminishes the price of an article in proportion to the excess, and that a deficiency of supply increases the price in a corresponding degree. For example, it is believed that if the present cotton crop of the United States should be only 1,200,000 bales, it would produce a larger aggregate sum to the planters, than if it should prove to be 1,500,000 bales the price being more enhanced than the quantity would be diminished. It was upon this principle, that the Dutch East India Company actually burnt one-half of their spices, that they might obtain more for the remaining half than they could have obtained for the whole. Let us pursue a still wiser policy. Instead of burning our surplus let us direct the capital industry that produce it, to other profitable pursuits, which will open new sources of wealth, and at the same time increase the value of these already in existence. In connection with this view of the subject, the policy of raising every supply which the soil will produce cannot be too strongly recommended. By whatever specious reasons a contrary policy may be countenanced, experience proves them to be fallacious. If every planter would raise his own supplies of the various productions of the soil, and of the animals which feed upon these productions, it would tend greatly to limit the excessive production of our great staples, and increase at the same time the independence and the income of the agricultural class.

The committee will now proceed to examine, in little detail, the relative advantages of the Southern Cities for the business of foreign importation, compared with those of the Northern cities. In the first place, house rent is much higher in the latter than in the former, a very important element in the calculation. In the second place, freight is habitually higher from Europe to the Northern than to the Southern Cities, for the plain reason that ships coming to the South for cotton, would have to come in ballast if they were not freighted with merchandise. All the other elements that constitute cost of importation, are believed to be as cheap in the Southern as in the Northern Cities. It is thus demonstrable that foreign merchandise be actually imported and sold in the former at cheaper rates than in the latter places. When to this we add the expenses of transportation to New York or Philadelphia, the loss of interest, the freight and insurance to the Southern cities, and the expenses of landing and storing there, it will be apparent that the merchants of the South and South-west, will find it greatly to their advantage, to make their purchases of foreign merchandise in their own cities, in preference to New York or Philadelphia. The same course of reasoning will show that our cotton can be exported directly from our own seaports, with similar advantages over the more circuitous route of the Northern cities.

It seems, therefore perfectly clear to the Committee, that our capitalists who shall enter into the business of importing foreign merchandise, cannot fail to realize ample profits, and yet supply the merchants of the interior with more advantageous terms than they can obtain from the Northern importers. They have every natural advantage in the competition, and are invited by every motive, public and private, to embark in the business and reap the rich harvest that lies before them. It cannot be doubted that the merchants of the interior will give them a preference, since to the motives of interest, those of patriotism will be superadded.

Among the measures which will most effectually promote the great object which has brought this Convention together, none are more prominent, in the estimation of the Committee, than the completion of the great works of internal improvement, by which the Southern Atlantic cities are to be connected with the Valley of the Mississippi. In aid of the individual capital and enterprise engaged in these works, it is believed that the patronage of the States interested, might be wisely and beneficially bestowed. Their completion would greatly promote the system of direct importation through our own Sea ports; and these importations would equally promote the completion of the works in question. They are parts of one great system and will mutually sustain each other. If Georgia and South Carolina, with that harmony and concert of action which the inseparable identity of their interest so strongly recommends, would bring their individual energies and resources to the completion of these lines of communication, connecting their Atlantic cities with the navigable waters of the West, the day would not be distant when our most ardent hopes and sanguine anticipations would be realized.

The committee beg leave to suggest to the Convention, another measure, which in their opinion, would be eminently conducive to the great object we have in view. One of the articles in the way of establishing a system of direct importations, is the want of the requisite capital applicable to that object. The country, it is believed, contains a sufficiency of capital, if motives could be presented to give it a proper direction. To effect this the committee can suggest no measure, which in their opinion would be so effectual, as a law limiting the responsibility of copartners to the sums which they shall put into the copartnership. A large portion of the capital to which we must look for carrying on the business of direct importations, is in the hands of planters and men of fortune who have retired from business, who would be willing to put a portion of their surplus capital to importing copartnerships under the management of men of character and capacity, but would never consent to make their whole for-

times responsible for the success of the undertaking. If they actually contribute a certain amount of capital, and the public is apprized that their responsibility extends no further, it is obvious that the credit of the concern will rest upon the substantial foundation of the capital paid in. Nothing can be more fair as regards the public, and nothing would so effectually direct the capital and enterprise of our citizens into channels where it is so much wanted. The committee think it would be expedient to memorialize the Southern and South-western States on this subject, and recommend to the Convention the appointment of committees for that purpose.

Another measure which would greatly facilitate the establishment of a system of direct importations, would be the formation of a connection and correspondence between some of our banks and some of those in England, by which each should have standing credit with the other. This would enable the banks here to furnish the merchants who might wish to purchase goods in England with letters of credit, upon receiving adequate security. The bearer of such a letter would have to pay interest only from the time he actually drew the money to pay for his purchase. This would prevent the loss of interest which he would incur if compelled to provide himself with money before he set out on his adventure. Cotton purchasers from England would derive the same benefit by obtaining similar letters from the banks here, upon those of our banks, with which they should have an established credit.

If in addition to these facilities, our banks would establish agencies in Europe, and advance limited amounts upon cotton, consigned to them, it would greatly contribute to accomplish our common object, by enabling our citizens to export their own cotton, as well as to import their own merchandise, without the intervention of any Northern agency.

In concluding their report, the Committee cannot but express their strong conviction, that the success of this great movement towards the emancipation of the staple-growing States from their commercial trammels, will depend more upon individual enterprise, sustained and supported by an enlightened public opinion, than upon any measures of legislation, however important these may be. The business of direct importations must be commenced at once, for if the present occasion is permitted to pass away unimproved, one equally propitious may never occur. The Committee recommended the Convention to adopt the following resolutions, in furtherance of the views expressed in the foregoing report.

1. Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention, the present conjuncture in our commercial affairs is eminently propitious for the establishment of a system of direct importations, through our Southern and South-western Cities, and that we are called upon by every consideration of interest and of patriotism, to throw off the degrading shackles of our commercial dependence.

2. Resolved, That with a view to induce public spirited capitalists to embark in this business, the people of the staple-growing States be recommended to give public manifestations of their determination to encourage and sustain importations through their own seaports.

3. Resolved, That two Committees be appointed by the President of this Convention, to memorialize respectively, the legislatures of Georgia and South Carolina on the subject of limited copartnerships.

4. Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to prepare an address to the people of the Southern and South-western States, setting forth the advantages and practicability of carrying on a direct trade with foreign nations—exhibiting in detail the extent of their resources.

5. Resolved, That said Committee, in preparing such address, embody and conform to the views of the Convention as expressed in the Preamble and Resolutions adopted.

From the St. Augustine Herald.

GLORIOUS NEWS—POWELL TAKEN.

An express has just arrived in town from Fort Peyton, that Powell with 50 warriors have been taken prisoners. They are now on their way to town.

Since writing the above the prisoners have been brought to town and confined in the jail. There are upwards of eighty warriors. Powell, Co-hajo and several other chiefs are among the captured. The capture took place about a mile from Fort Peyton. The talk was a very short one. They stated that they had been invited by Philip to come and hear what propositions were to be made to them; that they did not come to deliver themselves up as prisoners, and nothing was said that seemed to indicate that they were yet conquered. As soon as this fact was ascertained, at a preconcerted signal, they were surrounded by our troops and all taken prisoners. They were completely surprised and captured without bloodshed.

This is another success upon which we have reason to rejoice, and it will lead to still more beneficial result.

A letter received by a gentleman of this city, dated 22d instant, confirms the above and gives information that Gen. Jesup was at St. Augustine. The Savannah Georgian, received yesterday afternoon contains the following extract of a letter from a gentleman at St. Augustine to one in this city, dated Oct. 22d.

"We made a glorious haul yesterday.—Powell, and all the war chiefs except three, are now lodged in the Fort, with eighty of their warriors—the bone and sinew of their nation. Seventy negroes came in a day or two since, and a large number are now at Volusia, whither a steamboat goes this morning to get them."

"Powell and his band came with the avowed intention of having a talk but probably with the real one of endeavoring to rescue Philip, who fell into our hands some days ago, as all were armed. Yesterday they arrived about nine miles from here, and sent in a messenger from Gen. Hernandez, who went out to see them.—Gen. Jusup also proceeded to the vicinity of the camp, and while they were talking with Gen. H. they were suddenly surrounded by two hundred horse; so suddenly that they had no time to raise a single rifle, though all had one by their sides.—They were marched to town, and are now safely under lock and key, and there they will be kept, if watchfulness and a strong guard can keep them there."

The writer says he does "not think this will immediately end the war, but we have drawn the fangs from the reptile, so that he can no longer bite."

MURDER IN MISSISSIPPI.—We understand by a gentleman recently from Mis-

issippi, that an affray of the most sanguinary character occurred in one of the adjoining counties in the State, in which three lives were lost. According to the statement of our informant, it appears that three brothers of the name of Dixon, had entertained for some length of time an enmity against a gentleman of the name of Peters. They all unfortunately met at some public resort in the neighborhood, when altercation commenced between the parties, and the Dixons who were armed, compelled Peters to leave the place without his horse, and to walk six miles to his residence. On arriving at home he armed himself with a double-barrelled shot gun pistols, and Bowie knives, and immediately returned to the place where the brothers had compelled him to depart.—Peters, saluted Dixons in a civil and complaisant manner on his return, and received in answer a discharge from a shot gun, two balls from which took effect in his breast, and two struck against his Bowie knife. He returned the fire and shot down two of the Dixons and fell the other on the ground with the butt of his pistol; after this he immediately sunk down and expired. One of the Dixons expired on the spot, the other lingered a short period, when death put an end to his suffering; the one which was felled to the earth recovered. This dreadful carnage has created great excitement in the neighborhood. V S

From the Washington Del Journal.

Productive Peach Farm.—Mr. Jacob Ridgeway has a farm near Delaware city, in this county, on which he commenced planting a Peach orchard in the year 1831. In the seven years which have elapsed since he commenced the plantation, Mr. Ridgeway has planted one hundred and forty acres—100 trees to the acre. The produce of the present year is estimated at 100 baskets peaches per acre, or 14,000 baskets of peaches. The peaches, of which he presented us some specimens, are of the finest kind large and of delicious flavor. Two schooners are constantly employed in transporting the fruit to the Philadelphia and New York markets, where we understand, it meets with ready sale at 3 and 5 dollars per basket. It is estimated that his peach crop will yield a profit during the present year of twenty thousand dollars.

We have learned from credible authority, that the Montgomery Rail Road Company have borrowed from the Insurance Bank of Columbus, Geo., three hundred thousand dollars, and are offered two hundred thousand more if they should desire it. We mention this fact at this time to show what the Wetumpka and Coosa Rail Road Company could have done, and what they may yet do to obtain funds for the prosecution of their own work.

Some time last spring, a proposition of this character, to borrow money from the same bank, was submitted to the Board of Directors, but it met with a cold even frigid reception. The motion ought to be renewed; and we entertain not the least doubt but what the Company can get almost any amount of money they may desire. When we reflect upon the vast importance of this work, its certainty, if prosecuted, to build up Wetumpka—that it is in our power to effect it; and that the Board can, by a simple resolution, obtain funds, and throw into circulation in our community two or three hundred thousand dollars we are astonished that some effort of the character suggested has not been made. Let the trial be made, and we venture that the credit of our Company will be found as good as that of the Montgomery.

Wetumpka Sentinel.

Prodigious Increase of Paper.—Mr. M. J. Burel, the eminent engineer, speaks as follows respecting the paper machine of Messrs. Fourdrinier, the extensive English manufacturers:—"I consider that it is one of the most splendid inventions of the age, considering what it does, and what it is capable of doing. When I say it makes 1,600 miles of paper in one day, that is to say, the machines altogether, it appears a monstrous thing; but unless I exemplify it by something like that, you can form no idea of it; is a fact, that the 280 machines that exist can make six miles a day of paper, and multiply that by 280, it will be 1,680 miles. Now this is really prodigious; it should at the same time be borne in mind, that this is not a thing that will glut the market; but is consumed daily."

Waterman's Brick Machine.—We have heard of several brick machines for turning out the article with rapidity, and have seen several labor-saving machines in operation but none so complete and rapid in its execution as Waterman's Patent Brick machine. From the rough clay thrown into the receiver we saw it tempered and forty well moulded and handsome bricks turned out in a minute which when burned are full as good and as handsome as any that can be manufactured. The machine move by horse power; and is small and portable, and must be of immense value in states where clay is good and bricks are scarce.—N. Y. Star.

THE REPUBLICAN.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. NOVEMBER 16, 1837.

We are authorized to announce Col. Wm. R. MARTIN, as a candidate to Benton County in the present session of the Legislature, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Col. Turner.

We are authorized to announce ANDERSON WILKINS, Esq., as a candidate to this County in the present session of the Legislature, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Col. Turner.

The first page of to-day's paper will be found to contain the Committee appointed by the Convention of Merchants, which assembled in Ga. in October last. The report is the pen of Mr. McDuffie, and the deep interest, by the South, in the important measures recommended by the Convention renders it necessary for us to bespeak for it an unusual share of attention. We sincerely hope the people of the South, and south-west will awake to the magnitude of the enterprise, and be moved by the motives of both "interest and duty" to further to the utmost of their power, the objects of the Convention. In this case the "strange state of the currency," instead of being a source of complaint, will prove to be an incalculable advantage to the South, as furnishing an occasion to the Southern States from their commercial relations. We confidently look forward to when the advantages of this "Southern Union" will not only be observed and felt in the Southern cities which have been decay for years past, but also by every citizen of the South. We are confirmed in this opinion, we reflect that the system of direct trade through the southern sea ports, will be the immense monopoly which has for years been carried on in the northern cities, of vast quantities of manufactured articles, which might have been furnished by resident mechanics in different villages, with more advantage to the South, as well as agricultural class of the Union. And even should a similar monopoly be established in process of time in the cities, it would be vastly preferable to the present one. The "truth" of the proposition in the report, respecting the withdrawal of a portion of the capital appropriated for the production of cotton, will be manifest to every casual observer, and deserves the serious consideration of every planter.

The following letter contains all the intelligence received from Tuscaloosa since the completion of the session of the Legislature. It will be satisfactory to our readers.

Tuscaloosa Ala. 6th Nov. 1837.
F. GRANT—Dear Sir, The Legislature adjourned at 12 o'clock in the House. Col. McClung of Madison County was elected, by a majority of 19 votes over B. J. Marengo Co. G. B. Emerson was elected principal Clerk without opposition.
Second ballot, William Garrett of Ben. was elected Assistant Clerk by a majority of 15 over E. C. Henry of Bibb Co.
Second ballot, Thomas Price of Morgan was elected Engraving Clerk, by a majority of 15 over L. G. McMillon of Jefferson Co. Com was elected Dupey and J. J. Jessinger.
Resolutions were adopted for organizing the House—after which it was announced that Col. John Turner, of Benton Co. had died, and departed this life. The House resolved, that as a token of respect to the memory of the deceased, the usual badge should be worn by the members.
Jesse Beene of Dallas Co. was elected without opposition.
First ballot, Charles D. Conner was re-elected, over H. L. Martin. The vote Conner 18, Martin 11.
Childress was re-elected Assistant Secretary without opposition.
Communicate with you as the events of the day indicate.
And remain respectfully,
Yr. ob't serv't,
Wm. GARRETT.

Our thanks for the kindness and attention of some of our patrons at a distance, already forwarded the amount of their bills, some time in advance of the close of the year, and hope that their good example will induce others to do likewise. We would also at this time, to remind those indebted to us for advertising and job printing, to pay their bills on or before next Monday, as the day of election is very convenient to us, and we hope to settle their respective dues. We do not trouble them at this time with this reminder, but the truth is, we were contract a considerable debt to carry on our operations, which will be due in a few days, and consequently we shall very much appreciate assistance.

Dinner was given in Nashville, on Saturday Oct. to Gov. Clay, Senator in Congress, Hon. J. K. Polk, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the Hon. H. L. Martin. The meeting, though called together at a late hour, and a half, was said to have been very much attended than any other meeting ever held in Nashville. The meeting was presided over by the Hon. J. K. Polk, followed by Clay and Hon. H. L. Martin, for as the latter gentlemen were suffering from indisposition. The following Union will give a glance of the recess. Carroll and Nicholson, at the meeting.

One of his remarks, Gov. Carroll, during his disclosures respecting the "whig," alias the federal party in this State, that when in 1835, he became a candidate for the office of Governor, he was made to him by those who said, "if he would consent to run as a candidate, he should have no opposition."

He rejected the proposal, with disdain. He was then assured that if he would run as a neutral he should have no opposition. He refused to barter away his independence, and was sacrificed. Gov. Carroll concluded by assuring his fellow-citizens that as he had hitherto served his country both as a citizen and a soldier, and that his services had met their approbation, he was ready to render them again when called upon, EITHER IN PEACE OR IN WAR.

"When the excitement produced by the speech of Gov. Carroll had subsided, loud calls were made for the Hon. A. O. P. Nicholson, who made a truly eloquent and thrilling response. Comment is unnecessary—it was worthy the occasion—it was worthy the man—it was one of the most brilliant efforts we have ever heard. Mr. Nicholson spoke with honest indignation of the course pursued by the dominant party in the Legislature in forcing on the Senatorial election, in opposition to the known and expressed will of a majority of the people of Tennessee, whose rights have been trampled upon by the act, but he told his fellow-citizens, that that act had not yet become a law; that it must be registered by their superiors; that the yeomanry of the land have yet to place upon it the seal of approbation or condemnation; that the sovereign people have yet to decide whether or not, Mr. FOSTER, or Mr. GRUNDY, or General CARROLL is to be THEIR SENATOR.—Mr. Nicholson said he felt daily encouraged, to believe that "Republican Tennessee" will soon be regenerated from the thralldom of whiggery, alias federalism, bankism, toyism, &c. and he called upon the crowded assembly to mark that from that day he dated its downfall. "Let us, said Mr. N. be firm and united"—our principles are true, our cause is just, and victory will perch upon our standard. The effects of this eloquent appeal was electrical, and was received with unbounded applause.

TO THE CITIZENS OF BENTON COUNTY.

I am again a candidate before you for the Legislature, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Col. Turner. I have but little to say and a short time to say it in; but I can inform the public and my friends, that I am sorry to say to them, I hear it strongly advocated by my enemies or those opposed to my election, and that too as I am sorry to say by my own party, that I am a nullifier; which I do say the starter of it is a liar and the father of lies, and do hereby request and authorize my friends to give it the lie wherever they meet it or hear it asserted. As none but my enemies will circulate such a report, and as I always stand in defiance of my enemies and am willing to confront them on any occasion, I hope fellow-citizens you will consult your own interest and decide accordingly.

ANDERSON WILKINS.

November 18, 1837.

Argument of Federal members of Congress, harrowed by the federal papers:
"If you divorce the Government from banks, you separate the Government from the people." Answered by Mr. Calhoun: "We are next told to separate from the banks is to separate from the people. The banks then are the people, and the people the banks—united, identified and inseparable; and as the Government belongs to the people, it follows of course, according to this argument, it belongs also to the banks, and, of course, is bound to do their bidding!"

The federalists would come much nearer the truth if they asserted that to separate from the banks, is to unite with the people. The practices of the banks, particularly the circulation of their irredeemable paper, are antagonistic to the interests of the people. When the Government cuts clear of them it makes a most important advance towards a union with the people—an advance, we believe, most essential to the interests, and agreeable to the sentiments of the great mass. Let banking stand on its own bottom, so far as the Government is concerned—above all, let not the Government sanction and induce, by lending its funds to the banks, the over issues which have blown up the currency and brought embarrassment upon the whole country.—Augusta (Me.) Age.

It is significant of the intimate affinity which subsists between British toyism and modern whiggery in this country, that the English toy papers in all their denunciations of the monetary policy of the administration here, do but catch up and echo the tone and language of our Americans, Intelligencers, and other whig organs in this country. Strange that politicians who differ so widely in name, should harmonize to such a degree in hostility to this country, and the policy of the administration of its choice.—Albany Argus.

GOING THE ENTIRE ANIMAL.

The whig papers say that the late Webster barbacue at Louisville "no less than 20 sheep, 25 calves, 30 shoats, several heifers," &c. were slaughtered in honor of the "Defender." No wonder these worshippers bleat and squall these hard times.

TREASURY NOTES.

We are informed that the Secretary of the Treasury has obtained engraved blanks of the Treasury notes authorized by law, and they are now issuing in proper cases for disbursement and in exchange for specie.

We understand that the present emission bears an interest of two per cent, and is chiefly in notes of fifty and one hundred dollars each. It will probably be most convenient to the public to issue them at first in these denominations, and at a low rate of interest, as by this means they may be used as a medium for distant remittances, instead of being laid aside for investments, as would undoubtedly be the case if the rate of interest upon them was fixed at or near the maximum allowed by law.

We have seen a specimen of them. The devices are appropriate, and we consider them finely engraved, and particularly well guarded against counterfeiting.—Globe.

PARTIES.

According to the notions of the Washington Reformer, the existing parties in Congress are thus characterized.

1st. The Administration Party, composed

of those who have been the steady supporters of the past administration, and who adhere firmly to the present—who are striving to separate the Government from the Banks.

2d. The conservatives, composed partly of former administration men, who have veered on account of the proposed separation of Bank and State. This party is represented to be laboring to re-establish the deposit bank system.

3d. "Nationalists" composed of the original friends of the U. S. the Tariff, &c., who are laboring with great zeal to resuscitate the "monster."

4th. The State Rights Party, who are, with some exceptions, opposed alike to any connexion with a National Bank or the State Banks.

Q. What has become of James Watson Webb's great Whig party? Has it "perished in the using"? Tell us, Mr. Cralle.

Boston Statesman.

PUBLIC OPINION IN ALABAMA.

We have a letter from Tuscaloosa, written by one of the first men in Alabama, and one as capable of estimating the popular sentiment as any body in the State, who speaks thus of the Message.—Globe.

"The President took the bull boldly by the horns, I honor him for it, and so do the great body of the democracy of Alabama; and we will support him in the contest which is to grow out of the measure he proposes to the better end."

"Banks and paper money have been the sorest curse to our country, and last, I believe, we have hit upon the only remedy to purge the land of this distasteful and constant demand for gold and silver, equal to the constant accruing of the Federal Government. To issue a national bank of issue, a grand regulator, a balance wheel, a national, disinterested man, is none other than a very fine theme for those who are attached to the banks to make frothy speeches upon. Men who will close their eyes to facts and experience, may give them attention. Separate the Government altogether from the banks, and let it know no other medium in its transactions but the precious metals. The Federalists may charter state banks till they get tired. There will be an effectual 'regulator' over them, but there would be no such enticement for bank charters then; the business would not promise such an enormous profit."

"The democracy of the country are with the President, heart and hand. Be not discouraged, even if timorous or treacherous politicians desert in the hour of need. It is a cause that must ultimately prevail. Just men and true patriots of other parties will join it before the contest closes—it is of vital importance to the liberty and happiness of America."

[From the New Orleans Bulletin.] TEXAS.

By the arrival yesterday, of the Texian brig Charles Edmonston, (formerly the Mexican brig Phoenix,) Capt. Grason, from Galveston Bay, whence she sailed on the 13th instant, we learn that the gale was very severe along the coast of Texas, on the 5th inst., destroying buildings, public works, and vessels, in every direction, among which is the new and commodious fort on Galveston Island, together with the whole of the private dwellings, warehouses, stores, &c. on that beautiful spot, leaving nothing but the custom-house to remind the stranger of the place, where a flourishing town had been commenced.

The waters of Galveston Bay are said to have risen unprecedentedly high, inundated the prairies around many miles in extent, sweeping away the buildings which are thinly scattered over them, and destroying stock to a large amount.

The Texian Congress, principally composed of new members, had convened, but nothing of importance had been acted upon. Gen. Rusk had proposed to call on the Secretary of the Treasury for an account of all the Land Scrip which had been issued—to whom and for what purpose issued—by whom, and what had become of the proceeds—likewise, that the balance of the Scrip, if not sold, together with the agents authorized to dispose of it, be recalled.

The propriety of removing the seat of government to the vicinity of the public lands, had been warmly discussed, and it was the opinion of the members generally that the measure would be carried, before the adjournment of the present session.

The crops of Texas, we are pleased to learn, bid fair to yield very bountifully, which will very materially assist that infant republic in recovering from the embarrassments always attending the struggles of a new country for independence.

LATE FROM MEXICO.

Yesterday, by the arrival of the schooner Lodi, from Matamoras, we learn that there are nearly 3,000 troops assembled there, under Gen. Filisola, represented as being in a most wretched condition, entirely unprovided with rations, clothing &c., many of them nearly in a state of nudity. There were numerous desertions daily. The intended objects of this force is not known it being in the greatest secrecy; but they are said to have a most decided aversion to being led against Texas. Some of them go so far as to openly state that they could not be prevailed upon to march against her at any price.

The schooner Bonita, had arrived at the bar of Matamoras, from the port, previous to the sailing of the L. but could not get over there, not being a sufficient depth of water. The B. was reported to be the only vessel lying at Matamoras.

The Government had ordered 4,000 troops to be assembled at a place called Porota, about 27 leagues from Vera Cruz; for the purpose, it was said, of attacking Gen. Santa Anna at his palace, which is situated be-

tween Porota and Vera Cruz, and strongly fortified by him, he having a force of 600 men under his immediate command.

The cause of sending these troops against Santa Anna is said to be his having ordered or participated in the robbery of a conducta, and committed acts equally unlicensed.

The New York Gazette, which is rabid enough in its whiggery, touches off the Virginian:

"Touching the career of Mr. Wise, we have a word to say. We do not by any means fancy it. We believe Mr. Wise to be a very unprofitable member of Congress. He does nothing at delaying the public business in the Senate, and it is too bad to make the Representatives of the people, called together for a special purpose, sit day by day to see him in his battles over again. The conduct of the committee of investigation was bad, and disgraceful enough, heaven knows, but there is no use in raking its doings up to the delay and distraction of public business at this time."

From the Democrat.

Mr. Editor—A more daring outrage I never witnessed than the one I am now about to relate.

I happened to pass the grocery of Robert Dickey on the 29th inst., where I observed several gentlemen, and in the crowd one with whom I had business. Within a few seconds after I had dismounted, a trifling dispute arose between some Silas Randalls, and Pharaoh Massingale, both of Marshall County. They exchanged but a few words, when the former drew a Bowie knife, and stabbed the latter in the abdomen, fronting the left hip to the depth of several inches, also inflicted several dangerous wounds, of which Massingale died immediately. Randalls is yet running at large, having as yet not been apprehended. I forbear to say more, as the matter may undergo an investigation shortly in your Circuit Court now in session.

An Old Subscriber.

October 30, 1837.

Law vs. Lynch Law.—The Nashville Banner of the 30th ult. contains a full report of a trial in the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of West Tennessee, in which Anson Moody was plaintiff and Egbert Shepherd, Joseph Jones, Jacob F. Farrington and sixteen others, citizens of the state, were defendants. The transaction out of which it grew took place on the 4th of September, 1835.—The plaintiff, it seems, had fallen under suspicion as a kidnapper, or slave stealer; whereupon certain inhabitants of Brownsville constituted themselves a Lynch court, seized the plaintiff in the dead of night, tried him, convicted him, and then proceeded to punishment by inflicting 100 lashes with a cowskin, branding him on the cheek with the letter R, and commanding him to leave the country. The trial was regularly conducted, defendant's witnesses being subpoenaed and brought into court, some of them from a distance of 40 miles, at the expense of the now defendants. It was very numerous attended by spectators and assistants from all parts of the country. During the progress of the trial, some merciful individuals among the crowd suggested the expediency of hanging the now plaintiff, but their advice was overruled by a solemn vote.

The jury (in the Circuit Court) gave a verdict of 2000 dollars and costs, against five of the defendants.

COMMERCIAL.

From the Mobile Register.
REVIEW OF THE MARKET FOR THE WEEK ENDING 26th.

COTTON.—Received during the week, bales, and exported in the same period Orleans, 32 bales, leaving on hand and cleared, the stock of 7,55 bales, not cleared same stock last year.

We have had a brisk demand until, y and sales since our last have reached 3,2 at an improvement on last week's price. The principle operations have been, new cotton, the difference in favor of is fully a ½ cent. The object with put continues to be, as heretofore, for remitt Northern and Eastern cities. Nothing going forward for Europe.

BAGGING.—The demand is exceedingly stock good and increasing by daily arrivals. No holders are disposed to give short time. Doubtful paper. We slightly vary quotations, Kentucky 25 a 27 c; Indian 24 a 24 c; Dundee a 21 c; Northern 24 a 25 c. Receipts 1282 picces.

BALE ROPE.—Dull at 12 a 13½ for Kentucky, and 10 to 14 for Russian Hemp. Receipts 1825 Coils.

FLOUR.—Western at \$11,50 a 12.—Northern at \$11,50. Retail price of each \$12. Receipts 583 bbls.

GRAIN.—Corn \$2,50 per bbl., \$1,75 per bushel; Oats \$1,50. Receipts 1291 bags Corn; 2270 bushels Oats.

PROVISIONS.—The market devoid of animation. Stocks of all kinds good, and of some quite heavy. Mess Pork \$21 a 23; Prime 18; Bacon Hams 13 a 14; Middlings 13 a 14; Shoulders 9 a 10; Potatoes \$2; Butter 30 a 32 c; Rice 6 a 6½ c; Mackerel \$5 a 21. Receipts—7 bbls. Beef, 48 bbls. Pork, 80 casks Bacon; 20 kegs Butter, 802 bbls. Potatoes. SALT.—No enquiry; asking rates \$2,25 a \$2,50. Receipts 3219 sacks.

WHISKEY.—A slight improvement this week one lot of 100 bbls. a 53 c. Receipts 806. Stock low.

JOB PRINTING.

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS, ACCURACY AND DESPATCH, AT THIS OFFICE.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of John Turner, deceased, will please come forward and make settlement. His individual and partnership concern of Turner & Ellison are all included. All persons having claims against the estate will please present them.

The Sale of all his personal property—Horses—Household furniture—Farming utensils, cows, &c. &c. will take place at the house of the deceased on Friday the 17th of December next.

ZACHARIAH ELLISON, Executor.
B. D. TURNER, 3 Years.
Nov. 16, 1837.

LARGE MAPS.

OF MISSISSIPPI & ALABAMA.
Showing the Public and Indian Lands, Indian Reservations, Land Districts, Townships, &c. engraved from the Government surveys and plans in the General Land Office, Washington City.

BY E. GLIMAN,
DRAUGHTSMAN IN THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

F. TAYLOR, Book-Seller, Washington City, HAS just published, (and secured the copy right according to law,) the above Maps, which will be found infinitely more complete and accurate than any heretofore published. They are published on separate sheets, each containing nearly six square feet, and will be found especially useful and valuable to those interested in the lands of either State, as they show every item of information which is in possession of the land offices relative to the water courses, township lines, Indian lands and reservations, land districts, &c. and be found perfectly accurate and precise in these points. They can be sent by mail to any part of the United States, subject only to single letter postage. Price two dollars, or three copies of either will be sent by mail for five dollars. A liberal discount will be made to travelling agents, or to any who buy to sell again.
17 Editors of newspapers, any where, who will give the advertisement (including this notice) a few insertions, shall receive by return mail, a copy of each map, if they will send a copy of the paper to the advertiser.
September 6, 1837.

W. H. R. HINTON,
Forwarding & Commission
MERCHANT,
MOBILE.

Inform his friends and the Planters and Merchants generally, that he will continue the business, and be glad to receive a portion of their patronage.—His best references will be to those for whom he done business the last season.
Oct. 5, 1837.—2m.

MATTHEW J. TURNLEY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

HAVING located himself in Cherokee County, Ala. will practice in all the Courts of St. Clair, DeKalb, Cherokee, and Benton. He renders his professional services to the citizens of the above named counties, and to the public generally, and he hopes, by indefatigable attention to business, to merit the confidence of the public; and meet the approbation of those who may entrust him with business. He pledges himself, that business committed to his management, shall be promptly attended to.
April 27, 1837.—4f.

Cherokee County, Circuit Court
October Term, 1837.

John H. Garrett,
vs.
John Ridge and
William Childers. } In Chancery.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John Ridge the Defendant in the above Entitled Cause, is not an inhabitant of this State: it is therefore on Motion of the Counsel for the Complainant, ordered and decreed that unless the said Ridge shall appear on or before the first day of the next Term of our said Court to be held at the Court House in Cedar Bluff, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, and then and there plead, answer or demur, to the above Bill of complaint, that the said Bill will be taken as confessed as to him.

It is further ordered, that this order of publication against the said Ridge, be published for Eight weeks, by weekly insertions in the Jacksonville Republican, and this cause is continued.
A true copy of the Minutes.
Test: H. L. SMITH, Clk. C. C.
Nov. 2, 1837.—St.—\$9 00.

Cherokee County, Circuit Court
October Term, 1837.

Wiley Bracewell, } Bill in Chancery for

may bring the cash, stand lately occupied by Peter, cop. West Wetumpka, at new cost and charges. Merchants wishing to purchase can have them still lower on short credit with good endorsers.
J. D. WILLIAMS.
West Wetumpka, July 31, 1837.
The papers in Talladega & Jacksonville, will publish the above until ordered to stop.

100 LABORERS WANTED ON THE WETUMPKA & COOSA RAIL ROAD. The usual wages of the country will be given; and the Company will make payments every ninety days. The hands will be well fed and treated.
Apply to JOHN GAULDING, Manager on the line, or to the subscriber.
D. H. BINGHAM,
Chief Engineer, W & C. R. R.
Wetumpka, Aug. 10, 1837.—4f.
*The Jacksonville paper will please publish the above off and forward their account to this Office for collection.

POETRY.

[From the New Monthly Magazine.]

THE FALLEN LEAVES.

We stand among the fallen leaves,
Young children at our play—
And laugh to see the yellow things
Go flying on their way!
Right merrily we hunt them down,
The autumn winds and we;
Nor pause to gaze where snow drifts lie,
Or sun-beams gild the tree.
With dancing feet we leap along,
Where withered boughs are strown;
Nor past nor future checks our song—
The present is our own.

We stand among the fallen leaves—
In youth's enchanted spring—
When hope (who wears at last)
First spreads her eagle wing.
We tread the steps of conscious strength,
Beneath the leafless trees,
And the color kindles in our cheek,
And blows the winter breeze;
While, gazing toward the cold gray sky,
Clouded with snow and rain,
We wish the old year all past by,
And young spring come again.

We stand among the fallen leaves
In manhood's mighty prime—
When first our pausing hearts begin
To love "the olden time;"
And as we gaze we sigh to think
How many a year hath passed,
Since "neath those cold and faded trees,
Our footsteps wandered last;
And old companions—now perchance
Estranged, forgot or dead—
Come round us as those autumn leaves
Are crushed beneath our tread.

We stand among the fallen leaves
In our own autumn day—
And tottering on feeble steps,
Pursue our cheerless way.
We look not back—too long ago
Hark! all we loved been lost;
Nor forward—for we may not live
To see our hopes crossed;
But onward go—the sun's faint beam
A feeble warmth imparting—
Childhood without its joy returns—
The present fills our hearts.

[From the Baltimore Athenaeum.]

BISHOP GEORGE & THE YOUNG PREACHER.

An aged traveller, worn and weary, was gently urging on his tired beast, just as the sun was dropping behind the range of hills that bounds the horizon of that rich and picturesque country, in the vicinity of Springfield, Ohio. It was a sultry August evening, and he had journeyed a distance of thirty-five miles since morning, his pulses throbbing under the influence of a burning sun. As he approached he had been hospitably entertained by one who had recognized the veteran soldier of the cross, and who had ministered to him for his Master's sake, of the benefits himself had received, from the hand which feedeth the young lions when they lack, and he had travelled on refreshed in spirit. But now, a weary mile had he journeyed over since then, and now, as the evening shades darkened around, he felt the burden of age and toil heavy upon him, and he desired the pleasant retreat he had pictured to himself when that day's pilgrimage should be accomplished.

It was not long before the old man checked his tired animal at the foot of the anxious-looking, forlorn-looking, middle-aged woman was at hand, to whom he mildly applied for accommodation for himself and horse.

"I don't know," said she, coldly, after scrutinizing for some time the appearance of the traveller, which was not the most promising, "that we can take you in old man. You seem tired, however, and I'll see if the Minister of the Circuit, who is here to-night will let you lodge with him."

The young circuit preacher soon made his appearance, and consequently swaggering up to the old man, examined him for some moments inquisitively; then asked a few impertinent questions; and finally, after adjusting his hair half-a-dozen times, and feeling his smoothly shaven chin, consented that the stranger should share his bed for the night, and turning upon his heel entered the house.

The traveller, aged and weary as he was, dismounted, and led his faithful animal to the stable, where, with his own hands he rubbed him down, watered him and gave him food, and then, entered the inhospitable mansion where he had expected so much kindness. A Methodist family resided in the house, and as the circuit preacher was to be there that day, great preparations were made to entertain him, and a number of the Methodist young ladies of the neighborhood had been invited, so that quite a party in the evening would be gathered, not only

of the day, but of the night, and I feel that the journey of the day has exhausted me much.

The young minister moved over a little.

"You do not belong to Springfield, then?"

"No. I have no abiding place."

"How?"

"I have no continuing city. My home is beyond this vale of tears."

Another move of the minister.

"How far have you come on your present journey?"

"From Philadelphia." (In evident surprise.) "The Methodist General Conference was in session there a short time since. Had it broken up when you left?"

"Ah, indeed!" moving still further over, towards the front side of the bed, and allowing the stranger better accommodation. "Had Bishop George left when you came out?"

"Yes—he started at the same time. I did—we left in company."

"Indeed?"

Here the circuit preacher related the full half of the bed, and politely refused the stranger to occupy a larger space.

"How did the Bishop look?"

"He carried his age tolerably well. But his labor is a hard one, and he begins to show signs of failing strength."

"He is expected this way in a week or two. How glad I shall be to shake hands with the old veteran of the cross! But you say you left in company with the good old man—how far did you come together?"

"We travelled alone for a long distance."

"You travelled alone with the Bishop?"

"Yes, we have been intimate for years."

"You intimate with Bishop George?"

"Yes, why not? Why did I not know that? But may I be so bold as to enquire your name?"

After a moment's hesitation, the stranger replied—

"George! George! Not Bishop George?"

"They call me Bishop George," he replied, the old man.

"Why—why—bless me! Bishop George!" exclaimed the now abashed preacher, springing from the bed. "You have had no supper! I will instantly call up the family. Why did you not tell us who you were?"

"Stop—stop, my friend," said the Bishop, gravely. "I want no supper here, and should not eat any if it were got for me. If an old man, toil-worn and weary, fainting with travelling through all the long summer day, was not considered worthy of a meal by this family, who profess to love and set up the altar of God in their homes, Bishop George surely is not. He is, at best, but a man, and has no claims beyond humanity."

A night of severe mortification, the young minister had never experienced. The Bishop kindly admonished him, and warned him of the great necessity there was of his adhering to the doctrines of Christ, by following him, sincerely and humbly. Gently, but earnestly, he endeavored to win him back from his wanderings of heart, and direct him to trust more in God and less in his own strength.

In the morning the Bishop prayed with him, long and fervently, before he left the chamber; and was glad to see his heart melted into contrition. Soon after the Bishop descended, and was met by the heads of the family, with a thousand apologies. He mildly silenced them, and asked to have his horse brought out. The horse was accordingly soon in readiness, and the Bishop, taking up his saddlebags, was preparing to depart.

"But surely, Bishop," urged the distressed matron, "you will not thus leave us? Wait a few minutes—breakfast is on the table."

"No, sister, I cannot take breakfast here. You did not consider a poor toil-worn traveller worthy of a meal, and your Bishop has no claim but such as humanity urges."

And thus he departed, leaving the family and minister in confusion and sorrow. He did not act thus from resentment, for such an emotion did not raise in his heart, but he desired to teach them a lesson such as they would not easily forget.

Six months from this time, the Ohio Annual Conference met at Cincinnati, and the young minister was to present himself for ordination as a Deacon, and Bishop George was to be the presiding Bishop.

On the first day of the assembling of the Conference, our minister's heart sunk within him as he saw the venerable Bishop take his seat. So great was his grief and agitation, that he was soon obliged to leave the room. That evening, as the Bishop was seated alone in his chamber, the Rev. Mr. — was announced, and he requested him to be shown up. He grasped the young man by the hand with a cordiality which he did not expect, for he had made careful enquiries, and found that since they had met before a great change had been wrought in him. He was now a humble and pious man, as he was before worldly minded.

As a father would have received a disobedient but penitent child, so did this good man receive his erring but contrite brother. They mingled their tears together, while the young preacher wept as a child, upon the bosom of his spiritual father. At that session he was ordained, and he is now one of the most pious and useful ministers in the Ohio Conference.

OKLIN'S ADVICE TO HIS SON.

"I often told you that every man must make or mar his own fortune; the doctrine, he who depends upon transient industry and integrity, depends upon patrons of the noblest and most kind; these are the creators of fortune and fame, the founders of families, and never disappoint or desert you. They all human dealings, and turn even the scales of an unfortunate tendency to a happy nature. You have genius, you have learning; you have industry at times, but you want perseverance, without it you can do nothing. I bid you bear this motto in your mind constantly.—PERSEVERE."

WASHINGTON IN ENGLAND.—A correspondent of the Boston Transcript, in a letter dated from the town of Boston, in Lincolnshire, Eng., writes as follows: "I am sorry to lose seeing an old woman living here not long since who had formerly been in our Boston, during the war. She used to boast of Washington's having kissed her in the street, and seems to have lived upon that lie ever after. It shows at least the General's reputation among his enemies. That I have noticed always in talking among the English, yet terms, whenever I have been able to find them.—One of them said lately, that he might have shot the American commander, and pointed out the time and place.—Why not, then? It was your duty to do so. No it wasn't, neither, the old man replied; it was his duty to depend on for treating our prisoners right; and by heaven, we'd sooner shot an officer of our own, my mas-

ter. This was expressed roughly, but I saw the old man was in earnest. It roused a tear out of him, and I took him by the hand and thanked him. There was never a nobler eulogy upon George Washington since he was born."

A lawyer charged a poor man three dollars for advice. There's the money, said his client, it's all the money I have in the world and my family has been along time without pork. Thank God, replied the lawyer, my wife has never known the want of pork since we were married. Nor ever will, rejoined the countryman, so long as she has so great a hog as you.

LETTER FROM PATRICK'S AUNT IN IRELAND.

Dear Nephew.—I have not written to you since my last before now, because as we have moved from our former place of living, and I now with pleasure take up my pen to inform you of the melancholy news of the death of your only living uncle Kirkpatrick, who died very suddenly last week, after a lingering illness of five months. The poor man was in violent convulsions the whole time of his sickness, lying quiet and speechless, all the while, calling for water. I had no opportunity of informing you his death sooner, except I had wrote you by last post, which went off two days before he died, and then you would have postage to pay. I am at a loss to tell what his death was occasioned by, but I fear it was occasioned by his last sickness, for he was never well ten days together. The whole time of his confinement, he was in a great deal of distress, was occasioned by a cold, too long continued, I can't tell which, but he that will, as soon as he breathed his last, his eyes gave over all hopes of his recovery.

I need not tell you any thing more, for you know that December is a cold month, and he had been twenty-five years old, and had been months, and had he lived till then, he would have been just six months dead. His property devolves to his next kin, who all died some time ago, so that I expect it will be between us, and you know his property was very considerable; for he had a fine estate, which was sold to pay his debts; and the remainder was lost on a horse race; but it was the opinion of every body at the same time that he would win the race, if the horse he ran against had not been too fast for him. I never saw a man, and the doctors all said so, that observed directions and took medicine better than he did. He said he had as lief drink gruel as wine, if it only had the same relish. But poor soul, he will never eat or drink more. And now you have not a single living relation in the world except myself and your two cousins who were killed in the late war. I can't dwell on this mournful subject, and shall seal my letter with black sealing wax and put on it your uncle's coat of arms. So I beg you not to break the seal when you open the letter, and don't open the letter till three or four days after receiving it, by which time you be prepared for these tidings. When you come to this place, stop and do not read any more till my next.

Your affectionate aunt,

PEGGY OWEN.

P. S.—Don't write me again till you receive this.

THE STUFFED CAT.

An old chiffoier (or rag-picker) died in Paris in a state of the most abject poverty. His only relation was a niece who lived as a servant with a grocer. The girl always assisted her uncle as far as her slender means would permit. When she learned of his death, which took place suddenly, she was on the point of marriage with a journeyman baker to whom she had been attached. The nuptial day was fixed, but Suzette had not yet bought her wedding clothes. She hastened to tell her lover that the marriage must be deferred, as she wanted the price of her bridal finery to lay her uncle decently in the grave. Her mistress ridiculed the idea, and exhorted her to leave the old man to be buried by charity. Suzette refused. The consequence was a quarrel, in which the young woman lost at once her place and her lover, who sided with her mistress. She hastened to the miserable garret where her uncle had expired, and by the sacrifice not only of her wedding attire, but nearly all the rest of her slender wardrobe, she had the old man decently interred. Her pious task fulfilled, she sat alone in her uncle's room weeping bitterly, when the master of her faithless lover, a young good-looking man, entered. "So my Suzette, I find you have lost your place!" cried he. "I am come to offer you one for life—will you marry me?" "I sir! you are joking." "No faith, I want a wife, and I'm sure can't find a better." "But every body will laugh at you for marrying a poor girl like me." "Oh, that is your only objection, you shall soon discover it comes along my mother is prepared to receive you." Suzette hesitated no longer; but she wished to take with her a memorial of her deceased uncle, it was a cat that he had kept for many years. The old man was so fond of the animal that he was determined that even death should not separate them; for he had her stuffed and placed on the tester of his bed. As Suzette took down the cat, she uttered an exclamation of surprise at finding her so heavy. The lover hastened to open the animal, when out fell a show-

er of gold. There were a thousand louis concealed in the body of the cat, and this sum, which the old miser had starved himself to a mass, became the just reward of the worthy girl and her disinterested lover.

UNPRECEDENTED PUNISHMENT.

The New York Sun of Tuesday states that Capt. Samuel R. T. Adams, of the ship Australitz, was on Saturday brought before Judge Betts, on a charge of most inhuman treatment of a man named Collins, who acted as steward or cook on board his ship. He appeared, during the cursory examination which took place, that while the Australitz was lying at Key West, by Capt. Adams' order an iron gag was put into Collins' mouth, and he was hauled up to the rigging and two hundred and fifty lashes were administered to him! The only reason of excuse given by Captain Adams for this extraordinary and cruel degree of punishment, was that his coffee had not been sufficiently clear!! Judge Betts held him to bail in \$1000, for his appearance to answer the charge at the next session of the court.

There is something in sickness that breaks down the pride of manhood—that softens the heart and brings it back to the feelings of infancy. Who that has languished, even in advanced life, in sickness and despondency—who that has pined on a weary bed in the neglect and loneliness of a foreign land, but has thought on the mother that looked on his childhood, that smoothed his pillow, and administered to his helplessness! Oh! there is an enduring tenderness in the love of a mother to a son, that transcends all other affections of the heart! It is neither to be chilled by selfishness, nor daunted by danger, nor weakened by worthlessness, nor stifled by ingratitude. She will sacrifice every comfort to his enjoyment; she will glory in his fame, and exult in his prosperity; and if misfortune, and disgrace settle upon his name, she will still love and cherish him in spite of his disgrace; and if all the world besides cast him off, she will be all the world to him.

WESTERN NAVIGATION.—They make long voyages and bring back rich cargoes from the tributaries of the upper Missouri. The steamboat St. Peter's lately returned from a voyage, 22060 miles up Missouri, to the mouth of the Yellow Stone, having gone about ninety days, and brings as a cargo, 20000 packs of robes besides other furs. The St. Peter's is said to be the largest vessel that has ever ascended so far up this western father of rivers.—Buffalo Star.

SADDLERY.

E. CUNNINGHAM, respectfully announces to his friends and the public, that he still continues to carry on the Saddle and Harness making business, in the new building on main street, first door north of the Printing Office, where he assures all persons who may need articles in his line, that it will be to their interest to purchase, as he uses none but the most durable materials, and is always responsible for the faithful execution of his work.

N. B. His former customers who are indebted for work heretofore done, are informed that circumstances render it necessary for them to come forward without delay and make settlement by payment or note.

To Journeymen Saddlers.

I wish to employ two Journeymen Saddlers who are good workmen, to whom liberal wages and constant employment will be given.

E. CUNNINGHAM.

Nov. 9, 1837.—4f.

The State of Alabama, }
S. CLAIR COUNTY.

Special Orphan's Court, November 1st, 1837.

WHEREAS, William Little, one of the Administrators of the Estate of Silas Crump, for final settlement on said Estate.

It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican for forty days, requiring all persons interested in the settlement of said Estate, to appear before the Judge of the County Court at an Orphan's Court to be held in the Town of Ashville, on the third Monday in December next, and show cause, if any they have, why said final settlement should not then be made.

Copy Test. JOSHUA W. HOOPER,

Nov. 9, 1837.—4f. CLERK, C. C.

A LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Gaylesville, Ala. on the first day of October, which if not taken out before the 1st day of January next, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

William Bernard	2 Nelson Low
James Brooks	Solomon McIlhee
Lozell Coffman	2 Carter M. McCenter
Jesse Carlton	Thos. Pledger
Mrs. Hannah Chunn	Wm. B. Russell
George M. Doherty	Wiley P. Taff
Leonard Fox	Julius Webb
William Gappin	William Vinson or
Jacob Gillaspie	John Roe
Charles Graham	2 Whitfield Anthony
D. L. Lewis	

J. T. SAWRIE, P. M.

Oct. 1837.—3f.

DR. C. F. CLARK,

HAVING permanently located himself at Jacksonville, respectfully tenders his services in the various branches of his profession to the citizens of Benton and the adjoining counties. His office is on the west side of the square, at which or Hollingsworth's Tavern he may always be found, except when professionally absent.

JACKSONVILLE, September 7th, 1837.

O'Neill Michaux & Thomas
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND
WHOLESALE GROCERS
Oct. 19, 1837.—3m.

WILLIAM H. ESTLIN
ATTORNEY AT LAW
HAVING settled himself permanently in Jacksonville, Benton County, Ala. tenders his professional services to the public. He will attend the several courts in the counties of Clay, Dekalb, Cherokee, Randolph, and Benton. All business entrusted to his management, shall be attended to with fidelity. His offices in Jacksonville.

Notice.
RUNAWAY from the sub-
scribing office, a Negro man by the name of GEORGE, about com-
mon size, supposed to weigh
dred and sixty-five or seventy. He has about half of it cut off; bald headed; to speak slow and easy. He was winter in the upper part of Virginia, and here by the way of Knoxville, Tennessee, Jacksonville, of this State. Any person apprehending the same, so that he can be liberally rewarded.

Oct. 5, 1837.—8f. ABEL

WARE-HOUSE

THE subscribers have purchased the old Ware-House, situated in East, near the Steamboat landing, formerly owned by J. Couch, and recently occupied by James I. offer their services to the Merchants and generally. They are now prepared for the sale of COTTON and MERCHANDISE of all kinds, and assure those who may favor them with business, that the greatest possible care and diligence will be observed in the forwarding of Goods to all parts of the country. The undersigned hope that industry and proper attention to merit a liberal public patronage. F. WILSON & Co. Wetumpka, September 12, 1837.—3m.

THE SUBSCRIBERS having a partnership in the slaughtering hereby give notice to the public, especially engaged in driving Hogs from the West, will be prepared by the first day of next with a good pen in a convenient place, to supply all who have hogs to place; their services in slaughtering, and selling at customary rates.

J. D. WILLIAMS & A. POWELL

W. Wetumpka Oct. 16th, 1837.—
The Jacksonville and Tallahassee give the above four insertions and forward accounts to this office.

A LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Bentonville, Ala. which if not taken out before the 1st day of December next, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

George Arnold	John Embank
Adam Allen	Edwin Goggin
John Cunningham	John Howell
Gowdy John	Kenedy Johnson
Joel Gasy	J. M. Kelly
John Condy	Elizabeth K. Mull
Rebecca Briggs	Benj. F. Robinson
James M. Davis	2 George Chankle
Adalin Dyson	

R. RAWLINGS.

Oct. 26, 1837.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the late James C. Casey deceased, late of Benton County, Alabama, are requested to present demands within the time prescribed by law, proven, or they will thereafter be barred all those indebted to the same, are requested to make payment.

NOAH W. WARD

Aug. 17, 1837.—6f.

THE SONGSTER'S COMPANY

A Selection of Hymns and Spiritual Songs, compiled from various authors.

BY REV. DAVID BRYAN

For Sale at this Office.

APPRENTICES WANTED.

One or two apprentices to the printing will be taken at this office, where good opportunities will be afforded to obtain a knowledge of business. Boys between the ages of 15 and 20, who can spell and read tolerably well, will be received on more advantageous terms than usual in other trades.

WHITE, HAGER & CO.

ARE Agents for the Smith and Ann Presses with which they can furnish customers at manufacturers' prices; Chromes, Composing Sticks, Ink, and other used in the printing business, kept on hand and furnished on short notice. Old type changed for new at nine cents per lb.

7 Newspaper proprietors who will send above three insertions, will be entitled to one specimen.

E. WHITE & H.

June 21, 1837.

RENTS.

Of every description neatly cut, & kept constantly on hand for sale at this Office.

Officers in the adjoining counties can be furnished with such as they use upon the shortest notice, & on reasonable terms.

FACTORY YARD

THE undersigned has just received a shipment from the manufacturing Company of Georgia a quantity of Spun Cotton of 5 to 12. Also one thousand yards of cloth, which will be sold for cash on commission reduced prices.

J. FOWLER

Sept. 21, 1837.—4f.

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we would repeat the simile of the syring and the sun. The commercial towns of the country are still in their swaddling clothes. They have not yet tottered through the first perfect and steady steps of infancy.

Talk of their power. It is the power of the new born babe! It is the wealth and the power of the country at large that are to be exerted in this matter, as it is the convenience of the country at large, and not of any particular location on the sea-board, that is to be subserved. If the merchant at Nashville can get a ship's cargo of goods from Pensacola, landed at his Warehouse door in the three days, what cares he whether such a city as New Orleans reaches her domes and spires above the dank vapours of the margin of the "father of waters?" or what cares he whether beyond the Alleghany mountains there exist such a place as Charleston? In short there is but one question to be settled, and that is whether the business of the country can be advantageously done upon rail roads? If it can, why then the destiny of this place is fixed beyond the control of all the wealth of the country. Charleston and New Orleans might be sold under the hammer, and all the money raised by the sale might be employed to buy off capitalists from our rail road, but it would still be completed.

LOSS OF THE HOME.

More Particulars of the heart-rending disaster of the Steam Boat Home.

We have had a long conversation with Mr. J. D. Rowland, formerly of this city, but now of Alabama, who was one of the fortunate survivors of the dreadful shipwreck. He states that he went on board a total stranger to every person—that the boat left the dock at about 5 o'clock Saturday afternoon, with a light wind, rather cloudy and that in going out, after passing the Narrows, the boat struck on the Homer, where she lay 4 or 5 hours. He understood the next morning that the boat got off about 10 o'clock the previous night—whether the boat received any injury while she lay on the Homer or not, he does not know.

The Home then ran out past Sandy Hook and continued her course during Sunday without any thing happening worthy of notice, the weather being fine.

At 10, P. M. the weather changed to the north east, blew hard, and the boat labored much and leaked some. On Monday morning, made the land about 25 miles to the northward of Cape Hatteras, the sea very

the current took him about a mile and a half to Southward of the wreck.

On reaching the shore, Mr. R. found all manner of pieces thrown up, from which it was evident that the boat had broken up. One man he pulled out of the surf. Only two persons on board had life-preservers, both of whom were saved—one of them, however, had no use for his, as he went ashore on the fore-castle. The other person was saved (although he could not swim) by means of his life-preserver.

The boat fortunately had a high fore-castle, on which a number of the crew and passengers had collected. This fortification parted entire, and all, or nearly all, of some 8 or 10 persons at least, went ashore and were saved—Captain White among the number. It was a mere accident that these persons were saved, for it was considered no safer place than many other parts of the boat.

The boat, almost immediately on striking, went to pieces. Her keel and keelson both drifted ashore about a mile from the wreck. About 20 bodies were found, men and women, among them an infant, and the chief mate, all of whom were decently interred in the sand, without coffins. The shore, for some miles to the Southward, was covered with fragments. The boilers of the boat were to be seen but every vestige of the vessel had parted from them. Of the three small boats belonging to the Home, one was stove by the violence of the gale as she hung in the tides, and the other filled along side, and the other was cast off with a number of passengers in her, but she upset in the surf and only one person was saved. One of the stewards swam safe ashore naked, but he nearly perished afterwards with cold.

The scene the next morning was too horrible to describe; the boiler being the only unbroken relic of what was the beautiful packet Home. The shore was lined with bodies constantly coming up. All hands were engaged in collecting them together. The survivors in groups were nearly naked, and famished and exhausted. The inhabitants appeared very friendly, but the many trunks that came to the shore were empty, and whether they had been robbed or not was not known.

Mrs. Lacoste, the aged lady that was saved, is about 70. She is very fleshy and almost helpless. She was found in the surf, but how she got there, neither herself nor any other person could give any account. Mr. Hussey, who was saved, lashed his wife to a spar but he was forced off by a sea and lost. Mr. H. afterwards lashed himself to a spar and reached the shore. It is the opinion of my informant, that a large portion of the passengers were lost together, soon after the wreck, when the boat separated. All the children on board were lost except one, had about 12 years old.

The Home was owned by J. P. Allaire, Esq. of this city, and cost over \$100,000. She was insured for only \$35,000, at the following offices in this city—American, \$10,000—Atlantic \$10,000—State Marine, \$5,000—Jackson, \$10,000. She had very little cargo on board. She was 225 feet long and the weight of her machinery was probably too great a midship; beside which, the whole power of her engine was particularly concentrated in one spot, and not distributed in three parts like the masts of a ship when under way. [New York Express.]

U. S. Ship Independence.—Emperor of Russia.—Capt. Richardson, of brig Leonidas, from Cronstadt, arrived at Boston informs the Messrs. Topliff that the U. S. frigate Independence sailed from Cronstadt on the 15th of August. Being all ready for sea and the wind light, the Emperor directed a boat with an officer and boat's crew to be sent from every Russian ship of war in the harbor, to assist in towing the frigate out, and Captain Richardson says that she went out of the harbour in fine style, with a string of boats nearly half a mile long in advance. The Emperor's attention to the frigate and her officers were unremitting, to the last moment of her stay at Cronstadt; and it was remarkable that no ship of war, of any nation, had ever before been known to receive such manifestations of good will, in a Russian harbor.—Charleston Courier.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 20.

A Pirate!—From the Merchants'. Exchange Bulletin Board, we obtained, yesterday, a copy of an extract from the log book of the brig Margaret, arrived from New York, which reports that on the 2d inst. the Island of Cuba in sight was chased all day by a piratical schooner, apparently Spanish vessel, with a crew of 70 or 80 men—towards night the schooner neared the brig and ordered her to come to, the order not being obeyed, the pivot gun of the pirate was pointed, and matches lit, to fire into the Margaret; in consequence of such preparations the brig hove to. A boat was lowered from the schooner, and several men, armed with muskets, pistols, cutlasses, &c. put off to board the brig, a heavy sea running and the wind blowing fresh, when about midway between the schooner and brig, the boat sunk. The Margaret, immediately made sail and stood off, before the wind. After some delay, the pirate again gave chase. The M. after running some time saw a brig on the wind, and lost sight of the pirate for the night. Next morning saw the schooner at anchor off the Tortugas Bank, she

third time made chase for the Margaret until night, when the M. put out her lights, hauled close to the wind for hours, and then stood on her course. In the morning saw nothing of the pirate."

Another Melancholy Occurrence.—The N. Y. New Era of 12th ult. has the following.

The Shipwrecked Thespians.—It is said that the unfortunate passengers on board the schooner Pennsylvania, which was on its passage from this city to New Orleans, all but two of whom perished, were lately members of Miss Monier's company at the City Saloon, and were on their way to Texas, where they proposed establishing a theatre. Two or three of the individuals, Gibson, Barry and Wells, may be remembered by the frequenters of that establishment. One of the survivors, J. P. Wilson, was for a long time a compositor in the World newspaper printing office, and had given up his trade to join this company of Thespians.

The North Eastern Boundary.—The Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick, Sir John Harvey, lately made a visit to the Madawaska territory, and at Riviere Verte, he was met by several hundred descendants of the French Acadians, with their priest at their head, who made him an address.—The Lieut. Governor replied to the address, in French, to their great gratification.—They expressed their desire to remain under the British empire, and their wish that the Government would remove the apprehensions they had felt, of being one day united to a foreign republic under which they saw no security for the preservation of their usages, or their religion.

The St. John Observer says that the border difficulties are at an end for the present. The government of the state of Maine having been reported, disclaimed any participation in Greeley's mission. The detachment of the 85th regiment, which had arrived in the garrison at St. John from Nova Scotia, had been sent back to the province, and the detachment of the 45th, which had been ordered to the upper part of the province a few weeks ago, was ordered back to St. John, and was expected to arrive in the next steamer at St. John, from Frederickton. We do not see any announcement of the release of Greeley.—Boston Daily Advertiser.

From the Enquirer.

CONVENTION OF BANKS.—We hail with unmingled satisfaction, the following movement of the Banks of the city of New York.—It is we sincerely trust the prelude to the resumption of specie payments. The Banks are bound by every consideration, to adopt every measure which may lead to this consummation so much to be desired. If they pursue a different course, they will be withered by the frown of public indignation. The force of popular opinion—the force of the legislative will—the force and majesty of the laws, will be directed against them.—It is not only their duty, it is their interest to pursue the most efficient measures for resumption. It is with them a case of life and death.

Let them meet—designate some certain day for the resumption—and the people will become gradually satisfied. Public clamor will abate—Peace will be gradually reinstated—Confidence will be restored. Political dissensions will cease—and some general and definitive system be deliberately adopted, for the administration of our Federal finances. The decision will be made without passion, and upon a due calculation of the consequences of the measure.

The convention of the Banks may effect a great deal for the restoration of specie payments. The relief acts of the last Extra-session of Congress may also contribute to the same event. If carried out in the spirit in which they were passed, they will facilitate the resumption. We mean especially the two acts for the relief of the Deposit Banks, and the issue of Treasury notes.—It will ease off the people, without sacrificing in any degree the funds and interest of the Government, to the benefit of the Banks. But it is not the Banks, whose interest are to be consulted.—It is the relief of the People who are indebted to the Banks, or who use their paper for a circulating medium, which is the great object to be attained.—We trust that the following sentiment from the Globe may be carried out by the Convention of the Banks:

"We are happy to see evidences of returningsanity and healthy action in the commercial community. We hope the Banks will no longer stand in their present false position towards the country; and its laws, but will lose no time, even at the sacrifice of the enormous gains of the last two years, to resume the payments of their obligation."

A similar copy of the following Circular has also been addressed to the Farmers Bank of Virginia:

New York, October 26th 1837.

Sir: A general meeting of the officers of the Banks of the city of New York, held on the 19th of this month, the committee appointed on the 15th of August last laid before the meeting the communications received from Banks in the several States, in answer to the circular of the Committee of the 18th of August last.

Whereupon it was unanimously Resolved That the Banks in the several States be respectfully invited to appoint delegates to

meet on the 27th day of November, next, in the City of New York, for the purpose of conferring on the time when specie payments may be resumed with safety, and on the measures necessary to effect that purpose.

"We pray you to communicate this letter to such other Banks in your State as you may deem proper; and leaving the number of Delegates entirely to yourselves, we only beg leave to urge the importance of having every State represented."

We have the honor to be, Respectfully, Sir,

Your most obedient servants,
ALBERT GALLATIN,
GEO. NEWBOLD,
C. W. LORENCE, } Committee

The objections raised by the Philadelphia Banks induced us to wait till after Congress adjourned before we called the proposed convention. We were indifferent as to the place of meeting; a preference for Baltimore was expressed by no other Banks than those of Virginia; and the doubt, whether those of that city would unite with us, rendered it in expedient, in our opinion, to select it for the seat of the Convention.

To the President of the Banks of Virginia.

TEXAS.

From the Texas Telegraph.

MESSAGE

Of the President to both Houses of Congress.

Received September 26, 1837.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

REPUBLIC OF TEXAS.

To the Senate and House of Rep.

GENTLEMEN.

Circumstances involving important interests to the country, have induced the call of a special session of Congress; which subjects will require your immediate attention, and profound deliberation.—The frequent call of extraordinary sessions is to be deprecated, and would have been avoided at the present occasion, especially as the annual session of Congress will occur soon, but the necessity of your present meeting could not be so well anticipated by any future action of your honorable body, as it can at the present moment.

At the last session of Congress a provision was made for the appointment of Commissioners, to run the line between the governments of the United States and Texas. This measure was passed, so as to correspond with measures which have been adopted on the part of the government, of the United States, for ascertaining the true boundaries, of the two countries. Though no official intelligence was derived from the government of the United States, nevertheless, it was deemed satisfactory, as to its correctness; and has subsequently been verified, as will be shown to your honorable body by documents which will be referred for your consideration.

The land law, which was passed by the last congress of the republic of Texas, and which was designed to take effect on the first day of October next could not go into operation, without conflicting with subjects too important to be disregarded, in as much as some of the land districts would necessarily fall within that section of country, over which the United States have for some years exercised civil jurisdiction; but over which there is no doubt, that the government of Texas, so soon as the rights of each country are defined, will be manifestly entitled, to the civil, as well as the political jurisdiction thereof.

It is to be deplored, that as soon as measures had been adopted by the government of the United States, on this subject, that the government of Texas was not apprised of the fact, or its agents near that government, until the 17th June last, when a communication was made to our agent, by the honorable Secretary of State for the first time, to the desires of that government.

Although authority was given the executive of Texas, to appoint a commissioner for the purpose of running the line, in accordance with stipulations long since existing, yet no appointment has been made; for the reason, that no satisfactory intelligence has reached this government, in relation to the course the U. S. might wish to pursue. A Ne time has been lost in communicating to our Minister at Washington City, the course which had been adopted at the last session of Congress; as early as the 4th August last, a special communication was made upon that subject by our minister; we are advised that he received no response to his communication; it is to be hoped as the Congress of the United States is now in session, that the subject of the boundary line, will claim the prompt action of the government and that such measures will be adopted by its functionaries, as will lead to a speedy termination of the subject, and obviate all such embarrassments as might result from its further procrastination. Nothing I feel confident, on the part of this government, will be omitted, which can conduce to the amicable adjustment of a matter so desirable and important to the two countries.

As the land law, which has been referred to, is necessarily connected with this subject, it will be for the honorable congress to determine what modification or revisions may be proper for adoption.

The period at which the annual session of Congress will take place being so near at hand, it is presumed that the present session

will not adjourn previous to that time, before I have abstained from submitting other subjects for the present session, those which induced the call of the session. At the commencement of the session the executive will have in hand to present to Congress the situation of the country generally; and to submit connected immediately with the interests of the nation, and its financial resources their action.

Whilst we invoke the continuance of which have been conferred upon me, Almighty Being, and render him our full homage, let us remember that the trust in which we are placed, of our increasing exertions to defend our independence by our united efforts, promote the happiness of our country, and the prosperity and glory of the nation.

SAM. HOUSTON

City of Houston Sept. 25, 1837.

From the Charleston Mercury, 25th

LOUISVILLE, CINCINNATI

CHARLESTON RAIL ROAD

By a gentleman direct from

we learn that the Stockholders

Wednesday, and the directors

last. The utmost harmony and

marked all the proceedings. Up

four millions of the Stock was

and all the leading measures, pre

adopted unanimously. There was

senting voice as to the propriety

of prosecuting the enterprise, no

proposition made from any quar

stitute any other route, for that

been heretofore adopted, by the

the French Broad River, and which

proved by the survey to be a more

one than had ever been anticipated,

page fall for 140 miles from the

the Butt Mount, being about 9

miles. The leading measures adop

trace.

1st. The establishment of the

Gain Gap—Knoxville, in the Sta

nessee, and some point at or near

S. C., as points in the Road.

2d. The purchase of the Charle

Road, if the same can be effected on

able terms, and pushing our com

through that Road with the South

3d. The immediate extension of a

from the Charleston Road to Colum

be continued link by link, through

the of the State towards the Ala

and as far as our means may perm

4th. An earnest appeal to the

of Tennessee and Kentucky, to

concurrence in the Bill granting

ges, and for liberal subscriptions

of these States, and a similar

North Carolina for pecuniary aid.

To give the greatest possible effect

appeal, the President of the Com

appointed Commissioner to the

half of the Company the assistance

Gen. Hayne was unanimously

President, and Col. Edwards, Tre

The President, we understand, has

in town to make arrangements for

departure in a day or two for

the Legislature is now in session.

further informed, that the survey

of the most satisfactory character,

result of the whole proceedings, has

inspire fresh confidence in the

No instalment on the Stock will

at this time. The Directors

meet in Columbia on the 1st Monday

member next; and the annual

Stockholders will take place at

October.—A special meeting of

tors was also resolved on at

September next.

A correspondent of the Philadel

S. Gazette, writing from

says:—

I learned from a friend yesterday

Mr. Campbell, the engineer of the

phic, has invented a plough and

which may be effectually and most

worked by steam. A gentleman of

has expressed belief that the

plough, 250 acres a day. If this

the wilderness of our great prairie

made to blossom like the rose.

TRUTH AND HOPE.—The

ter that ever weighed down the

active is as the web of a gossamer

pared with the pledge of a man

The wall of stone and the bar of

he broken but the plighted word

When the queen marries, will

to "love honour, and obey" her

DESTRUCTION OF HUMAN

Paris paper lately entered into an

calculation to show the number of

ings Napoleon had sacrificed to

tion. The calculation gave the

upwards of 6,000,000, or nearly

the population of London.

The New York Com. Advertiser

"The Home was owned by Mr. All

was valued at \$100,000—she was

in this city for \$40,000.

Capt. David B. Toms, of Colum

among the number of person draw

board the steamer Home. His name

in the list of passengers.

THE REPUBLICAN.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. NOVEMBER 23, 1837.

ELECTION RETURNS.

Following is a complete return of votes given in the different precincts in Monday last, for member to the Legislature. It will be seen that although but a very small majority was given, this county voted upwards of 1000 more than at the last August election.

MARTIN, WILKINS.	
118	87
141	18
43	56
29	188
30	18
13	2
40	20
33	21
19	3
733	414

sequence of the failure of the southern... The arguments and resolutions contained in that part of the Government published to-day, in favor of a re-... His reasoning in favor of the adoption...

PARTIES.

shown, in our last, that Mr. Van... the regular Democratic successor... Madison and Jackson... that he... liberal policy of those Democratic... and opposed, mainly by the peo-... of the Federalists, we now... proof that Whiggism is a contin-... old anti-war, Hartford Conven-... realism, cite the reader to the his-... Daniel Webster and Massachusetts... Massachusetts is as terrible to the... war, as she was to the British... in 1775. The Legislature of Mas-... declared that "The war was... in falsehood, declared without ne-... its real object was extent of terri-... unjust conquest, and to aid the late... of Europe in his view of aggrand-... (See Olive Branch page 55 and... Massachusetts was attacked by a... British force. They were allowed... an effort to dismember it. They... a regular government in their... As no effort was made by this... population amount to above 7000... people, to prevent the conquest, so... made to expel the enemy." (Olive... 5.)

Webster was a conspicuous mem-... the "peace party," and also a mem-... the Hartford Convention... we see that Massachusetts and Dan-... lead the "Federalists"—peace... and the Hartford Convention... the time of Jefferson and Madison... we see this State and this Daniel... conspicuous leaders of the "Whig"... We might particularize several oth-... and distinguished individuals, and... its would be conclusive in showing... Whiggism is federalism; but deem it un-

be objected that Henry Clay of... was an ardent supporter of the... is now a distinguished Whig, gran-... Clay deserted his old friends—for... disgraceful coalition with John Q... and the Federalists. These charges... of desertion, of forming a league... deralists, was sounded, published and... shed against Mr. Clay; and he never... himself from these charges to the... of the public. So, of all the... fished and less distinguished men... ere once Democrats but are now... They have abandoned their old... and principles, and have been pub-... to the world as apostates—and the... circumstances of their apostasy... own and recorded and can be pointed... when did Webster and Massachu-... out their politics? When were they... lished as apostates? Never. They... deralists in time of the war; they... ever changed—they are now Whigs... Whiggism is Federalism.

the Federalists favored the Uni-... tes Bank. Mr. Carey, author of... Branch, says it was a great error... Democrats not to recharter the Bank... United States, in 1811; and in 1815... States Bank was chartered for 21... This Bank was the continuation of... power of 1811, which the Feder-... contended for, but which as recorded... by, "the Democrats" defeated. Th... of 1816 was supported by the Feder-... by a part of the Democrats. To... its charter two years ago, the Whigs... incessantly. But Jackson and hi... overthrew them and their Bank... re now Bank Whigs? Are they not... dents of the Bank Federalists of... years? Did they not continue for the... ation of the very bank which the... and a few mistaken Democrats... ated in 1816? and are not these same... now contending for the existence of... similar to the Bank which was the... and the idol of the Federalists?

The answer to these enquiries are easy and will convince the candid that the Whigs are the Federalists.—*Athens Courier.*

It is amusing to see the pertinacity with which the opposition papers attribute all the ills which flesh is heir to, to the policy of General Jackson. Not only the financial difficulties at home, but even those in England and France, and India and China, all proceed from his ill-starred influence. As to render these charges ridiculous by the *reductio ad absurdum*, we observe that an opposition paper attributes the late supposed piratical outrage to what it calls "Jacksonism." This is too good a joke to pass unnoticed.—*Globe of the 20th ult.*

The opposition make it a charge against the administration, that they have expended money in the Florida war. What would these cold blooded men have? Would they have left the whites to have been butchered by the Indians? It is thus the ruin party ever exult at the misfortunes of their country. Their great leader Mr. Webster, 1815, described the butcheries and disasters on the frontiers, and sincerely exclaimed "this is not the entertainment we were invited to."—*Boston Advertiser.*

It is demonstrable that nothing will satisfy the whigs. They are eternally finding fault. And should they ever gain the ascendancy they would still find the same difficulties. There are too many leaders—all want to be commander; and was the helm of state to be entrusted to their hands? we should doubtless witness a second scene similar to that of Kilkenny cats. The merchants were trying out oppression on before the call session of Congress, because they were unable to meet the payments of their bonds and now that Congress has granted them a reasonable indulgence, they are still wide-mouthed in declaring that Congress has offered no relief. And even after the government in order to accommodate those who have been its most bitter revilers subject itself to inconvenience and taxes its own credit to meet its engagements, and all for the sake of sparing those who are indebted to it, authorizing an issue of treasury notes, upon the faith of the national dominion to the amount of ten millions of dollars, yet it is taunted and reviled as oppressing the people and that too by these very ungrateful beings who are reaping the fruits of its benign treatment. Ingratitude! thou blackest of human crimes! The history of individuals is that of governments. That man or class of men who are most favored, are the first to raise the cry of persecution and oppression, and lift the heel of rebellion against friends and patrons, who have poured into their laps from the horn of plenty.—*Jeffersonian.*

Gen. Horstox.—A Mobile paper, in publishing the following report, remarks: "We know not on what authority the *Standard* makes it, but should not be surprised to see it verified in time."

It is reported that Gen. Houston encouraged by the partial success of the rebellion in Mexico, will resign his office of President of Texas, and take command of an army destined to invade the parent state.

N. C. Standard.

FROM FLORIDA.

Extract of a letter from a correspondent of the Savannah Republican, dated.

St. Augustine, Oct. 22.

Seventy or eighty Negroes came into Port Peyton a few days ago, having escaped from the Indians; they belong chiefly to Col. Rees, of Stateburg, (S. C.) Maj. Herriott of Charleston, and Estate of Woodruff.

It is supposed that the capture of Powell and Coahaja, will tend to important results, and that now Micatopy and Jumper, with Alligator and Sam Jones will come in.

The Indians captured had but very little powder in their horns, and the majority of their rifles in half order—almost useless. There were 40 rifles taken and about 27 pounds.

Gen. Harmandez takes up the line of march to-morrow, as far as Musquito and Volusia, for the purpose of securing the country and bringing in all parties of Indian and Negroes that may be discovered. He will return in a few days, when I will give the result of his expedition, together with a correct description of Oseola.

We have in our Fort as prisoners, the following Chiefs:—Powell, Coahaja, Phillip, Coa-coo-chy (son of Phillip), Blue snake, Coahoe Billy and Tuscanuggee—besides several minor Chiefs, with about 140 or 150 Indian Warriors, Squaws and their children. I think the Indian spirit must now be damped, and that they cannot hold out much longer.

OCTOBER 23.

N. B.—Ten more warriors captured this morning by Maj. Ashby. It appears that they came into Fort Peyton to enquire for Powell, when they were taken prisoners.

OCTOBER 26.

TEXAS.—By the late arrivals we have received our regular files of the Houston Telegraph up to the 4th inst. Congress has assembled on the 25th ult. The Hon. Stephen H. Everett was unanimously elected President *Protem*. of the Senate, and Mr. Rowe, Speaker of the House.

We have the subjoined extracts from the Texas Telegraph:

A young man who has just arrived from the Salt lakes, near the Rio Grande, states that near this river he crossed an immense trail of the Comanches, who have recently returned from their expedition into the Mexican territory. He states that these Indians must have carried off nearly a thousand

Colonel Morton informs us that Bustamante has threatened Texas with an invasion. He has made a loan of five millions from the priests, and is now collecting forces high up on the Rio Grande. Colonel Morehouse has recently communicated to the War Department the pleasing intelligence that a large party of the Lipan and Tonkawas have collected at Live Oak point, for the purpose of forming a treaty of peace with our Government. Thus have we the cheering prospect of a lasting peace with six of those hostile tribes, whose tomahawks have spread continual alarm throughout our northern and Western borders, from the commencement of the Revolution.

Advertiser.

LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA.

TUESDAY, NOV. 7, 1837.

A message was received from the Excellency Gov. McVay, which was read. One thousand copies ordered to be printed.

Mr. Porter offered the following resolutions, which were laid on the table and ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That inasmuch as the system, under which the Bank of the State of Alabama and its several branches were organized, is one creating a direct pledge of the faith and credit of the people of the State, for the ultimate redemption of their capital stock, a failure to manage the affairs of these institutions with prudence and economy would inflict upon the good people of the State a depreciated currency, and most oppressive taxation.

Resolved, That a positive responsibility is imposed upon the General Assembly of the State of Alabama to guard these banks against all mismanagement, and to notice that their transactions be conducted with the most scrupulous regard to safety.

Resolved, That the people of the State have a right to be informed, by a most full and undisguised development of every particular relating to the condition of these banks.

Resolved, For this end, that a select committee, consisting of one from each judicial circuit be raised by the chair, who shall prepare, to be exhibited to the people of the State, a complete report of the matters connected with the operations of these banks, from their institution to the present time; and that said committee be authorized to send for persons and papers.

Resolved, That it be a part of the duty of said committee to enquire what amendments in the charter of the revenue banks be necessary—with leave to report by bill.

COMMERCIAL.

From the New Orleans Price Current, Oct. 28.

REMARKS.—But little alteration has taken place in the aspect of commercial affairs since our last report. Business is slowly reviving from the lethargic state in which it has so long remained, but the improvement so far besides being very signal, is also of a very partial character. In the beginning of the week the weather was warm and wet, but on Tuesday night the wind veered round to the North, and it has since been so cold as to render fires indispensable to comfort. We hear but little about the epidemic, and believe that it is gradually disappearing from among us. The Mississippi is within 8 1-2 feet of high water mark.

COTTON.—Arrived since the 20th inst. of Louisiana and Mississippi 6601 bales, Lake 18; together, 6519 bales. Cleared in the same time for Liverpool 1192 bales, Havre 2514, Philadelphia 80—together 4356 bales; making an addition to stock of 2259 bales, and leaving on hand inclusive of all on ship-board, not cleared on the 26th inst. a stock of 25,063 bales.

There has been a steady demand for cotton throughout the week, but it has extended only to qualities from fair upward, leaving the lower grades very much neglected. The sales comprised about 3800 bales, chiefly for the French market, and our home manufacturers at the North. Prices in general have ruled higher than previously, and our quotations have accordingly been advanced. The rates we give for ordinary cotton apply to the old crop alone, no new of so low a grade having yet been received. Of the old crop there is not much remaining on the market, and the principal part of what is here is held under limit. Tennessee and North Alabama have experienced no change, 7 a 8 cents being still about the value of round parcels.

Sales of the week 3800 bales, as follows: of the new crop of Louisiana and Mississippi 40 bales at 11 1/2; 30 at 12; 30 at 12 1/2; 14 at 10; 238 at 12 1/4; 209 at 11 1/2; 360 at 12 1/2; 24 at 12 1/2; 20 at 10 1/2; 87 at 12; 70 at 11; 29 at 11 1/4; 41 at 11 1/2; 19 at 12 1/4; 183 at 12 1/2; 77 at 12 1/2; 12 at 10 1/2; 33 at 18; 240 at 11 1/4; 64 at 12 1/2; 32 at 11 3/4; 26 at 12 1/2; 50 at 12 1/4 cents—Of the old crop, 30 bales at 8; 50 at 8; 98 at 10 1/2; 18 at 8 1/2—Of Tennessee and N. Alabama 200 old at 7 3/4—Of Arkansas 109 old at 8 3/4—Of Mobile 323 at 11 3/4, and 65 Florida at 10 3/4 cents.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 7.

COTTON.—Sales since our last were: 100 bales Mississippi, - - - 11 cents; 100 do do selected, - - - 9 - - - 40 do Louisiana, - - - - -

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, October 7.—The week's import is 9643 bales. The stock previously was 270,889. The sales this week are 13,000, of which 750 are on speculation, and 570 for export, leaving a stock of Cotton now in the port of 269,197, which is 15,347 bales more than at the same period last year, the stock of American being 5585 bales less than at that period last year. The cotton market has again, throughout the week, been very inanimate, with rather a drooping tendency. The disposition to effect sales in the ordinary and middle qualities of American has become more apparent than of late, and in all qualities below 6 1/2, a decline of a 1/4 per lb. has been submitted to. The better kinds are comparatively less abundant, but are not readily saleable at our last week's quotations. In Brazil only a small business has been done, the common qualities are heavy of sale, but the finer descriptions being scarce, command steady prices. Egyptians continue to be freely offered, and are very unsale-

able at rather lower rates. Surats have been but little enquired for, but are unchanged in prices. The particulars of speculation this week are: 750 American, and of export 250 American, 200 Surats and 120 Madras. 3300 Upland 5 1/4 a 7 1/2, 2040 Mobile, &c. 5 7-8 a 7 1/4, 4930 New Orleans 5 a 8 1/4.

There has been very little doing to day, the sales not exceeding above 1 to 2,000 bags, chiefly common American.

VERY LATE FROM EUROPE.

The Liverpool packet of the 10th October arrived at New York on Thursday. We regret to say that she brings unfavorable accounts of the Cotton market. At Liverpool on the 6th October the market had continued dull throughout the week, and prices had further declined 1/4, a 1/2 for nearly all descriptions. On the 9th there was a little more business in the article—Sales 2500 bags, but no improvement in rates.

No change in the London money market. In Spain there has been another reorganization of the Cabinet, in consequence of the resignation of four of the late ministers. The forces of Don Carlos have been defeated in several engagements, and according to the latest accounts, the Pretender had been so much discouraged, that there was no chance of his troops being induced to rally for another march towards the Spanish capital.

A single engagement with the rebels in Portugal put an end to the revolution.

From the Wetuphka Argus, Nov. 13.

REMARKS.—There has arrived this week about our usual quantity of cotton, and but little doing in the market 8 1/2 to 9 1-4 are the prices offered but the holders do not seem inclined to take it, and the principal portion is put in store.

Provisions hold their prices. Flour is scarce and no Bacon in the market.

From the Mobile Register.

COTTON.—Arrived this week 2391 bales and exported in same period, to New York 2194 bales—leaving the quantity on hand and on ship board not cleared up to last evening 7750 bales, against 5219 same time last year.

The demand during the past week has been less active than previously, and a decline of about one fourth cent has been submitted to. About one half of the week's purchases are for the foreign market. Choice cotton continues scarce, and is sought after. The amount of sales for the week, ending last evening, as reported by the Board of Brokers, is 1555 bales, in which is included 300 bales, not reported to the Executive Committee. The following are the particulars; 81 bales at 11 3/4; 81 at 11 1/2; 320 at 11 1/4; 240 at 11 1/4; 59 at 10 1/2; 123 at 10 1/2; 53 at 10 1/2; 50 at 10; 42 at 9; 14 at 8; 4 at 7 1/2; 33 at 7; and 300 at prices not transpired.

Flour.—The advance in the New Orleans market in this article, being viewed as momentary, has not had the effect to advance our prices as high as might have been expected. We heard of a lot yesterday sold at \$11 50—this however is under the price, which on enquiry, we fix at 12 50 a 13 for Western, and 13 for Northern. Retail price 14 for superfine. Receipts 646 bbls.

Molasses.—Sales New Orleans at 36 a 28 cts.

Provisions.—Dull, and prices of pork, bacon, &c. going up and scarce. We quote Mess Pork 22; Prime 18 50; Bacon Hams 14 cents; Shoulders 10 cents; Mackerel, old, no demand; new 5 1/2 to 5 1/2. Potatoes plenty at \$1 75; Butter 30 a 32 cents, plenty; Cheese 8 a 10 cents; Rice none in first hands. Receipts—150 hds. Pork; 182 casks Bacon; 134 kegs Butter; 830 bbls. Potatoes; 1000 lbs. Cheese; 2 tierces Rice.

Foreign and Domestic Items.

The Clinton Bank of Columbus, Ohio, is said to have resumed the payment of specie for its bills.

The Canal Bank at Albany has resumed the payment of specie for all its notes.

Murder.—Mr. Olden, merchant, on Old Levee street, was shot the other evening, by a Frenchman, in the upper part of the city. The police are hot in the pursuit of the man who committed the foul deed.—*A. O. Pacayune.*

Marriages are made in Heaven.—In the little town of Angel ca, towards sunset, somewhere, eighteen marriages took place in one week.

At Chillicothe, on the 20th ult. 50 head of Durham cattle brought \$36,443. One sold for \$1700.

One Mr. A. W. McElroy married a young girl in Paris, Ky. and soon afterwards, ran away. The father of the girl advertises him, and requests all editors "friendly to young unmarried girls, widows, and old maids," to copy the advertisement.

The British paper received by the late arrival give the most frightful accounts of the state of some of the Counties of Ireland.

The Harrisburg Telegraph says: "A letter from the Collector at Pittsburg, dated the 14th instant, states that TWENTY TONS OF SPECIE have been sent to Philadelphia by the Pennsylvania Canal. It came up the Ohio. It is supposed to be for the United States Bank and the other banks of Philadelphia. This news gives increased hope of the resumption of specie payments by the banks in a short time."

A few days ago a man was arrested in Booneville, Ind., and three men were appointed to keep him safe through the night. In the course of the night, however, the watchers got drunk, and the thief stripped them of their clothes, stole a valuable horse, saddle and bridle, and then made his escape, leaving his guard in all the glory of stark nakedness.—*Louisville Jour.*

Suicide.—Mrs. Centre, a proprietress of one of those receptacles of vice with which the city of New York abounds, died on Tuesday of last week, from the effects of poison administered by her own hands. Remorse at her enormities, in having been instrumental in the seduction and ruin of several young females, is supposed to have prompted her to commit self destruction.

A proclamation has been issued, calling a meeting of the British parliament on the 15th of November.

The English papers abound with accounts of murders, burnings, robberies, and other outrages, in Ireland.

The Honorable Mr. Norton, has advertised his wife, the accomplished, but frail Mrs. Norton.

The Emperor of Russia has issued an Ukase, by which entrance into his dominions is permitted, but not departure from them after a residence of 12 months. After that time foreigners are regarded as Russian Subjects, and may not leave the empire without a special permit.

M. Cerfberri, the agent appointed by the government to arrange the differences with the republic of Hayti, left Paris for his destination on the 16th of September. It is said that the French admiral commanding on the West India station, has received orders to support M. Cerfberri, as occasion may require.

The State of Alabama, }
St. Clair County.

Special Orphan's Court, November 1st, 1837.

WHEREAS, William Little, one of the Administrators of the Estate of Silas Crump, deceased, having filed his vouchers and accounts for final settlement on said Estate;

It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican for forty days, requiring all persons interested in the settlement of said Estate, to appear before the Judge of the County Court at an Orphan's Court to be held in the Town of Ashville, on the third Monday in December next, and show cause, if any they have, why said final settlement should not then be made.

Copy Test. JOSHUA W. HOOPER.

Nov. 9, 1837.—St.—\$7 00. CLERK, C. C.

JOE PRINTING, }
EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS, ACCURACY AND DESPATCH,
AT THIS OFFICE.

Talk of their power! It is the power of the new-born babe! It is the wealth and the power of the country at large that are to be exerted in this matter as it is the convenience of the country at large, and not of any particular location on the sea-board, that is to be subserved. If the merchant at Nashville can get a ship's cargo of goods from Pensacola landed at his Warehouse door in the three days, what cares he whether such a city as New Orleans reaches her domes and spires above the dank vapours of the margin of the "father of waters?" or what cares he whether beyond the Alleghany mountains there exist such a place as Charleston? In short there is but one question to be settled, and that is whether the business of the country can be advantageously done upon railroads? If it can, why then the destiny of this place is fixed beyond the control of all the wealth of the country. Charleston and New Orleans might be sold under the hammer, and all the money raised by the sale might be employed to buy off capitalists from our rail road, but it would still be completed.

LOSS OF THE HOME.

More Particulars of the heart-rending disaster of the Steam Boat Home.

We have had a long conversation with Mr. J. D. Rowland, formerly of this city, but now of Alabama, who was one of the fortunate survivors of the dreadful shipwreck. He states that he went on board a total stranger to every person—that the boat left the dock at about 5 o'clock Saturday afternoon, with a light wind, rather cloudy and that in going out, after passing the Narrows, the boat struck on the Romer, where she lay 4 or 5 hours. He understood the next morning that the boat got off about 10 o'clock the previous night—whether the boat received any injury while she lay on the Romer or not, he does not know.

The Home then ran out past Sandy Hook and continued her course during Sunday without any thing happening worthy of notice, the weather being fine.

At 10 P. M. the weather changed to the north east, blew hard, and the boat labored much and leaked some. On Monday morning, made the land about 25 miles to the northward of Cape Hatteras, the sea very

the current took him about a mile and a half to Southward of the wreck.

On reaching the shore, Mr. R. found all manner of pieces thrown up, from which it was evident that the boat had broken up. One man he pulled out of the surf. Only two persons on board had life-preservers, both of whom were saved—one of them, however, had no use for his, as he went ashore on the fore-castle. The other person was saved (although he could not swim) by means of his life-preserver.

The boat fortunately had a high fore-castle, on which a number of the crew and passengers had collected. This fore-castle parted entire, and all, or nearly all, some 8 or 10 persons at least, went ashore and were saved—Captain White among the number. It was a mere accident that these persons were saved, for it was considered no safer place than many other parts of the boat.

The boat, almost immediately on striking, went to pieces. Her keel and keelson both drifted ashore about a mile from the wreck. About 20 bodies were found, men and women, among them an infant, and the chief mate, all of whom were decently interred in the sand, without coffins. The shore, for some miles to the Southward, was covered with fragments. The boilers of the boat were to be seen in every vestige of the vessel had parted from them. Of the three small boats belonging to the Home, one was stove by the violence of the gale as she hung in the davits; one other filled along side, and the other was cast off with a number of passengers in her, but she upset in the surf, and only one person was saved. One of the stewards swam safe ashore naked, but he nearly perished afterwards with cold.

The scene the next morning was too horrible to describe; the boiler being the only unbroken relic of what was the beautiful packet Home. The shore was lined with bodies constantly coming up. All hands were engaged in collecting them together. The survivors in groups were nearly naked, and famished and exhausted. The inhabitants appeared very friendly, but the many trunks that came to the shore were empty, and whether they had been robbed or not was not known.

Mrs. Lacoste, the aged lady that was saved, is about 70. She is very fleshy and almost helpless. She was found in the surf, but how she got there, neither herself nor any other person could give any account. Mr. Hussey, who was saved, lashed his wife to a spar but he was forced off by a sea and lost. Mr. H. afterwards lashed himself to a spar and reached the shore. It is the opinion of my informant, that a large portion of the passengers were lost together, soon after she struck, when the boat separated. All the children on board were lost except one lad about 12 years old.

The Home was owned by J. P. Allaire, Esq. of this city, and cost over \$100,000. She was insured for only \$35,000, at the following offices in this city—American, \$10,000—Atlantic \$10,000—State Marine, \$5,000—Jackson, 10,000. She had very little cargo on board. She was 225 feet long, and the weight of her machinery was probably too great a midship; beside which, the whole power of her engine was particularly concentrated in one spot, and not distributed in three parts like the masts of a ship when under way. [New York Express.

U. S. Ship Independence.—Emperor of Russia.—Capt. Richardson, of brig Leonidas, from Cronstadt, arrived at Boston informs the Messrs. Topliff that the U. S. frigate Independence sailed from Cronstadt on the 15th of August. Being all ready for sea and the wind light, the Emperor directed a boat with an officer and boat's crew to be sent from every Russian ship of war in the harbor, to assist in towing the frigate out and Captain Richardson says that she went out of the harbour in fine style, with a string of boats nearly half a mile long in advance. The Emperor's attention to the frigate and her officers were unremitting, to the last moment of her stay at Cronstadt; and it was remarkable that no ship of war, of any nation, had ever before been known to receive such manifestations of good will, in a Russian harbor.—Charleston Courier.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 20.

A Fiasco!—From the Merchants' Exchange Bulletin Board, we obtained, yesterday, a copy of an extract from the log book of the brig Margaret, arrived from New York, which reports "that on the 2d inst. the Island of Cuba in sight was chased all day by a piratical schooner, apparently a Spanish vessel, with a crew of 70 or 80 men—towards night the schooner neared the brig, and ordered her to come to, the order not being obeyed, the pivot gun of the pirate was pointed and matches lit, to fire into the Margaret; in consequence of such preparations, the brig hove to. A boat was lowered from the schooner, and several men, armed with muskets, pistols, cutlasses, &c. put off to board the brig, a heavy sea running and the wind blowing fresh, when about midway between the schooner and brig, the boat sunk. The Margaret, immediately made sail and stood off before the wind. After some delay, the pirate again gave chase. The M. after running some time saw a brig on the wind, and lost sight of the pirate for the night. Next morning saw the schooner at anchor off the Tortugas Bank, she

third time made chase for the Margaret until night, when the M. put out her lights, hauled close to the wind for hours, and then stood on her course. In the morning saw nothing of the pirate."

Another Melancholy Occurrence.—The New Era, of 12th ult. has the following:—The Shipwrecked Theatians.—It is reported that the unfortunate passengers of the schooner Pennsylvania, which was wrecked on its passage from this city to New Orleans, all but two of whom perished, were lately members of Miss Monier's company at the City Saloon, and were on their way to Texas, where they proposed establishing a theatre. Two or three of the individuals, Gibson, Barry and Wells, may be remembered by the frequenters of that establishment. One of the survivors, J. P. Wilson, was for a long time a compositor in the World newspaper printing office, and had given up his trade to join this company of Theatians.

The North Eastern Boundary.—The Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick, Sir John Hervey, lately made a visit to the Madawaska territory, and at Riviere Verte, he was met by several hundred descendants of the French Acadians, with their priest at their head, who made him an address.—The Lieut. Governor replied to the address, in French, to their great gratification.—They expressed their desire to remain under the British empire, and their wish that the Government would remove the apprehensions they had felt of being one day united to a foreign Republic, under which they saw no security for the preservation of their usages, or their religion.

The St. John Observer says that the border difficulties are at an end for the present, the government of the state of Maine having it was reported, disclaimed any participation in Greeley's mission. The detachment of the 85th regiment, which had arrived in the garrison at St. John from Nova Scotia, had been sent back to the province, and the detachment of the 43d, which had been ordered to the upper part of the provinces a few weeks ago, was ordered back to St. John, and was expected to arrive in the next steamer at St. John, from Fredericton. We do not see any announcement of the release of Greeley.—Boston Daily Advertiser.

From the Enquirer.

CONVENTION OF BANKS.

We hail with unmingled satisfaction, the following movement, of the Banks of the city of New York.—It is we sincerely trust, the prelude to the resumption of specie payments. The Banks are bound by every consideration, to adopt every measure which may lead to this consummation so much to be desired. If they pursue a different course, they will be withered by the frown of public indignation. The force of popular opinion—the force of the legislative will—the force and majesty of the laws, will be directed against them.—It is not only their duty, it is their interest to pursue the most efficient measures for resumption. It is with them a case of life and of death.

Let them meet—designate some certain day for the resumption—and the people will become gradually satisfied. Public clamor will abate—Peace will be gradually reinstated—Confidence will be restored. Political dissensions will cease—and some general and definitive system be deliberately adopted for the administration of our Federal finances. The decision will be made without passion, and upon a due calculation of the consequences of the measure.

The convention of the Banks may effect a great deal for the restoration of specie payments. The relief acts of the last Extra session of Congress may also contribute to the same event. If carried out in the spirit in which they were passed, they will facilitate the resumption. We mean especially the two acts for the relief of the Deposit Banks, and the issue of Treasury notes.—It will ease off the people, without sacrificing in any degree the funds and interest of the Government, to the benefit of the Banks. But it is not the Banks, whose interest are to be consulted.—It is the relief of the People who are indebted to the Banks; or who use their paper for a circulating medium, which is the great object to be attained.—We trust that the following sentiment from the Globe may be carried out by the Convention of the Banks:

"We are happy to see evidences of returningsanity and healthy action in the commercial community. We hope the Banks will no longer stand in their present false position towards the country and its laws, but will lose no time, even at the sacrifice of the enormous gains of the last two years, to resume the payments of their obligation."

A similar copy of the following Circular has also been addressed to the Farmers Bank of Virginia:

"New York, October 26th 1837."

"Sir at a general meeting of the officers of the Banks of the city of New York, held on the 19th of this month, the committee appointed on the 15th of August last laid before the meeting the communications received from Banks in the several States, in answer to the circular of the Committee of the 18th of August last.

Whereupon it was unanimously Resolved That the Banks in the several States be respectfully invited to appoint delegates to

meet on the 27th day of November, next, in the City of New York, for the purpose of conferring on the time when specie payments may be resumed with safety, and on the measures necessary to effect that purpose.

"We pray you to communicate this letter to such other Banks in your State as you may deem proper; and leaving the number of Delegates entirely to yourselves, we only beg leave to urge the importance of having every State represented.

We have the honor to be,

Respectfully, Sir,

Your most obedient servants,

ALBERT GALLATIN,

GEO. NEWBOLD,

C. W. LORENCE,

The objections raised by the Philadelphia Banks induced us to wait till after Congress adjourned before we called the proposed convention. We were indifferent as to the place of meeting; a preference for Baltimore was expressed by no other Banks than those of Virginia; and the doubt, whether those of that city would unite with us, rendered it in expedient, in our opinion, to select it for the seat of the Convention.

To the President of the Banks of Virginia.

TEXAS.

From the Texas Telegraph.

MESSAGE

Of the President to both Houses of Congress.

Received September 26, 1837.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

REPUBLIC OF TEXAS.

To the Senate and House of Rep.

GENTLEMEN.

Circumstances involving important interests to the country, have induced the call of a special session of Congress; which subjects will require your immediate attention, and profound deliberation.—The frequent call of extraordinary sessions is to be deprecated, and would have been avoided on the present occasion, especially, as the annual session of Congress will occur soon, but the necessity of your present meeting could not be so well anticipated by any future action of your honorable body, as it can at the present moment.

At the last session of Congress a provision was made for the appointment of Commissioners, to run the line between the governments of the United States and Texas. This measure was passed, so as to correspond with measures which have been adopted on the part of the government, of the United States, for ascertaining the true boundaries, of the two countries. Though no official intelligence was derived from the government of the United States nevertheless, it was deemed satisfactory, as to its correctness; and has subsequently been verified, as will be shown to your honorable body by documents which will be referred for your consideration.

The land law, which was passed by the last Congress of the republic of Texas, and which was designed to take effect on the first day of October next could not go into operation, without conflicting with subjects too important to be disregarded, in as much as some of the land districts would necessarily fall within that section of country, over which the United States have for some years exercised civil jurisdiction; but over which there is no doubt, that the government of Texas, so soon as the limits of each country are defined, will be manifestly entitled, to the civil, as well as the political jurisdiction thereof.

It is to be deplored, that as soon as measures had been adopted by the government of the United States on this subject, that the government of Texas was not apprised of the fact, or its agents near that government, until the 17th June last, when a communication was made to our agent, by the honorable Secretary of State for the first time, to the desires of that government.

Although authority was given the executive of Texas, to appoint a commissioner for the purpose of running the line, in accordance with stipulations long since existing, yet no appointment has been made; for the reason, that no satisfactory intelligence has reached this government, in relation to the course the U. S. might wish to pursue. No time has been lost in communicating to our Minister at Washington City, the course which had been adopted at the last session of Congress; as early as the 4th August last, a special communication was made upon that subject by our minister; we are advised that he received no response to his communication it is to be hoped as the Congress of the United States is now in session, that the subject of the boundary line, will claim the prompt action of the government and that such measures will be adopted by its functionaries as will lead to a speedy termination of the subject, and obviate all such embarrassments as might result from its further procrastination. Nothing I feel confident, on the part of this government, will be omitted, which can conduce to the amicable adjustment of a matter so desirable and important to the two countries.

As the land law, which has been referred to, is necessarily connected with this subject, it will be for the honorable Congress to determine what modification or revisions may be proper for adoption.

The period at which the annual session of Congress will take place being so near at hand, it is presumed that the present session

will not adjourn previous to that time, for I have abstained from submitting other subjects for the present session. At the commencement of the session the executive will have in view to present to Congress the situation of the country generally; and to submit connected immediately with the state of the nation, and its financial resources, their action.

Whilst we invoke the continuance of which have been conferred upon us, Almighty Being, and render him our full homage, let us remember that the trust in which we are placed, and our unceasing exertions to defend and our independence by our united efforts, promote the happiness of our country, and the prosperity and glory of the nation.

SAM. HOUSTON
City of Houston Sept. 25, 1837.

From the Charleston Mercury, 25th LOUISVILLE, CINCINNATI, CHARLESTON RAIL ROAD.

By a gentleman direct from the we learn that the Stockholders of the Wednesday, and the directors of the last. The utmost harmony and marked all the proceedings. One four millions of the Stock was and all the leading measures proposed adopted unanimously. There was sent voice as to the propriety of prosecuting the enterprise, no proposition made from any quarter, to substitute any other route, for that which had been adopted, by the the French Broad River, and which proved by the survey to be a much one than had ever been anticipated, a stage fall for 140 miles from the Butt Mountain, being about 9 miles. The leading measures adopted

1st. The establishment of the Ball's Gap—Knoxville, in the State of Tennessee, and some point at or near S. C., as points in the Road.

2d. The purchase of the Charleston Road, if the same can be effected on able terms, and pushing our course through that Road with the South.

3d. The immediate extension of a from the Charleston Road to Columbia, be continued link by link, through the of the State towards the Mouth, and as far as our means may permit.

4th. An earnest appeal to the Legislatures of Tennessee and Kentucky, to the currency in the Bill granting Bank notes, and for liberal subscriptions on the of these States, and a similar appeal to North Carolina for pecuniary aid.

To give the greatest possible effect to the appeal, the President of the Company appointed Commissioners to the Legislatures of Tennessee and Kentucky, to ask of the Company the assistance of Gen. Hayne was unanimously President, and Col. Edwards, the President, we understand, has in town, to make arrangements for a parture in a day or two for Nashville, the Legislature is now in session, further informed, that the surveys of the most satisfactory character, as result of the whole proceedings, has inspire fresh confidence in the enterprise. No instalment on the Stock will be at this time. The Directors will meet in Columbia on the 1st of November next, and the annual meeting of the Stockholders will take place at Ashland, October.—A special meeting of the was also resolved on at Lexington, September next.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia Gazette, writing from Harrisburg, says:

I learned from a friend yesterday, Mr. Campbell, the engineer of the Philadelphia, has invented a plough, which may be effectually and most profitably worked by steam. A gentleman of his has expressed belief, that the plough, 250 acres a day. If this is the wilderness of our great prairie made to blossom like the rose.

TAVERN AND HONOR.—The hero, that ever weighed down the captive as the web of a gossamer, compared with the pledge of a man of the wall of stone and the bar of the broken but the plighted word never.

When the queen marries, will she to "love honour, and obey" her husband?

DESTRUCTION OF HUMAN LIFE.—Paris paper lately entered into an calculation to show the number of human beings Napoleon had sacrificed to his ambition. The calculation gave the upwards of 6,000,000, or nearly four the population of London.

The New York Com. Advertiser. "The Home was owned by Mr. Allaire, and was valued at \$100,000—she was in this city for \$40,000.

Capt. David B. Toms, of Columbia, among the number of person drawn board the steamer Home. His name in the list of passengers.

THE REPUBLICAN.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. NOVEMBER 23, 1837.

ELECTION RETURNS.

Following is a complete return of votes given at the different precincts on Monday last, for member to the Legislature. It will be seen that although but a very small majority was given, this county voted upwards of 1000 more than at the last August election.

MARTIN, WILKINS.	
267	87
118	18
141	56
43	188
29	18
30	2
13	20
40	21
33	5
19	2
733	414

Consequence of the failure of the southern... unable in the present number of our... more than a short sketch of the... proceedings. The arguments and re... contained in that part of the Gov... published to-day, in favor of a re... Criminal Law, will no doubt meet... of the citizens of this section of... His reasoning in favor of the ad... System of punishment is un... and merits the deliberate considera... Legislature.

PARTIES.

As shown, in our last, that Mr. Van... the regular Democratic successor... son, Madison and Jackson. (That he... by the very party which support... liberal policy of those Democrats... and opposed, mainly by the pa... cendents of the Federalists, we now... proof that Whiggism is a confu... old anti-war Hartford Conven... realism, cite the reader to the his... Daniel Webster and Massachusetts... Massachusetts is as terrible to the... in war as she was to the British... in 1775. The Legislature of Mass... declared that "The war was... in falsehood, declared without ne... its real object was extent of terri... unjust conquest, and to aid the lat... Europe in his view of aggrand... (See Olive Branch, page 55 and... Massachusetts was attacked by a... British force. They were allowed... an effort to dismember it. They... a regular government in their... As no effort was made by these... population amount to above 700... people, to prevent the conquest, so... made to expel the enemy." (Olive...)

Webster was a conspicuous mem... the "peace party," and also a mem... the Hartford Convention. We see that Massachusetts and Dan... ster lead the Federalists "peace... and the Hartford Convention fac... the time of Jefferson and Madison... we see this State and this Daniel... conspicuous leaders of the "Whig"... We might particularize several o... and distinguished individuals, and... its would be conclusively showing... Whiggism is federalism, but deem it un...

It is objected that Henry Clay of... was an ardent supporter of the... is now a distinguished Whig, gran... Clay deserted his old friends, (for... graceful coalition with John Q... and the Federalists. These charges... of desertion, of forming a league... federalists, was sounded, published... and against Mr. Clay; and he nev... ed himself from these charges to the... tion of the public. So, of all the... and less distinguished men, w... ere once Democrats but are now... They have abandoned their old... and principles, and have been pu... to the world as apostates—and the... circumstances of their apostacy... own and recorded and can be point... ed when did Webster and Massachu... ange their politics? When were they... shed as apostates? Never. They... federalists in time of the war; they... ver changed—they are now Whigs... Whiggism is Federalism.

Whiggism is Federalism. The Federalists favored the Uni... tes Bank. Mr. Carey, author of... Branch, says it was a great error... Democrats not to recharter the Bank... United States, in 1811; and in 1815... States Bank was chartered for 21... This Bank was the continuation of... power of 1811, which the Feder... tented for, but which as record... ry, "the Democrats" defeated. Th... of 1816 was supported by the Feder... and by a part of the Democrats. To... its charter two years ago, the Whigs... incessantly. But Jackson and hi... overthrew them and their Bank... are now Bank Whigs? Are they not... cendents of the Bank Federalists of... years? Did they not continue for the... tion of the very bank which the... and a few mistaken Democrats... ed in 1816? and are not these same... now contending for the existence of... similar to the Bank which was the... and the idol of the Federalists?

The answer to these enquiries are easy and will convince the candid that the Whigs are the Federalists. —*Athena Courier.*

It is amusing to see the pertinacity with which the opposition papers attribute to all the Whigs which flesh is heir to, to the policy of General Jackson. Not only the financial difficulties at home, but even those in England and France, and India and China, all proceed from his ill-starred influence. As if to render these charges ridiculous by the reductio ad absurdum, we observe that an opposition paper attributes the late supposed piratical outrage to what it calls "Jacksonism." This is too good a joke to pass unnoticed. —*Globe of the 20th ult.*

The opposition make it a charge against the administration, that they have expended money in the Florida war. What would these cold-blooded men have? Would they have left the whites to have been butchered by the Indians? It is thus the ruin party ever exult at the misfortunes of their country. Their great leader Mr. Webster, 1815, described the butcheries and disasters on the frontiers, and sneeringly exclaimed "this is not the entertainment we were invited to." —*Boston Advertiser.*

It is demonstrable that nothing will satisfy the Whigs. They are eternally finding fault. And should they ever gain the ascendancy they would still find the same difficulties. There are too many leaders—all want to be commanders—and was the result of state to be entrusted to their hands? we should doubtless witness a second scene similar to that of Kilkenny cats. The merchants were trying to oppress on before the call session of Congress, because they were unable to meet the payments of their bonds and now that Congress has granted them a reasonable indulgence, they are still wide-mouthed in declaring that Congress has offered no relief. And even after the government in order to accommodate those who have been its most bitter revilers subject itself to inconvenience and taxes its own credit to meet its engagements, and all for the sake of sparing those who are indebted to it, authorizing an issue of treasury notes, upon the faith of the national dominion to the amount of ten millions of Dollars, yet it is taunted and reviled as oppressing the people and that too by these very ungrateful beings who are reaping the fruits of its benign treatment. Ingratitude! thou blackest of human crimes! The history of individuals is that of governments. That man or class of men who are most favored, are the first to raise the cry of persecution and oppression, and lift the wheel of rebellion against friends and patrons, who have poured into their laps from the horn of plenty. —*Jeffersonian.*

Gen. Horsey. — A Mobile paper, publishing the following report, remarks: "We know not on what authority the Standard makes it, but should not be surprised to see it verified in time."

It is reported that Gen. Houston encouraged by the partial success of the rebellion in Mexico, will resign his office of President of Texas, and take command of an army destined to invade the parent state. —*N. C. Standard.*

FROM FLORIDA.

Extract of a letter from a correspondent of the Savannah Republican, dated.

St. Augustine, Oct. 22. Seventy or eighty Negroes came into Fort Peyton a few days ago, having escaped from the Indians; they belong chiefly to Col. Rees, of Stateburg, (S. C.) Maj. Herriott of Charleston, and Estate of Woodruff.

It is supposed that the capture of Powell and Coahajo, will tend to important results, and that now Micanopy and Juniper, with Alligator and Sam Jones will come in. The Indians captured had but very little powder in their horns, and the majority of their rifles in half order—almost useless. There were 40 rifles taken and about 27 pounds.

Gen. Harmandez takes up the line of march to-morrow, as far as Musquito and Volusia, for the purpose of securing the country and bringing in all parties of Indians and Negroes that may be discovered. He will return in a few days, when I will give the result of his expedition, together with a correct description of Osceola.

We have in our Fort as prisoners, the following Chiefs:—Powell, Coahajo, Phillip, Coah-con-chy (son of Phillip), Blue snake, Euche Billy and Tuscanuggee—besides several minor Chiefs, with about 140 or 150 Indian Warriors, Squaws and their children. I think the Indian spirit must now be dampened, and that they cannot hold out much longer.

OCTOBER 23.

N. B.—Ten more warriors captured this morning by Maj. Ashby. It appears that they came into Fort Peyton to enquire for Powell, when they were taken prisoners.

OCTOBER 26.

TEXAS.—By the late arrivals we have received our regular files of the Houston Telegraph up to the 4th inst. Congress has assembled on the 25th ult. The Hon. Stephen H. Everett was unanimously elected President Protem. of the Senate, and Mr. Rowe, Speaker of the House.

We have the subjoined extracts from the Texas Telegraph.

A young man who has just arrived from the Salt lakes, near the Rio Grande, states that near this river he crossed an immense trail of the Comanches, who have recently returned from their expedition into the Mexican territory. He states that these Indians must have carried off nearly a thousand.

Col. Wharton informs us that Busta continues to threaten Texas, with an army of 5000 men, and is now collecting forces high up on the Rio Grande. Colonel Morchous has recently communicated to the War Department the pleasing intelligence that a large party of the Lipan and Tonkawas have collected at Live Oak point, for the purpose of forming a treaty of peace with our Government. Thus have we the cheering prospect of a lasting peace with seven of those hostile tribes, whose tomahawks have spread continual alarm throughout our northern and Western borders, from the commencement of the Revolution.

LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA.

Tuesday, Nov. 7, 1837. A message was received from the Excellency Gov. McVay, which was read as follows: "Copies ordered to be printed."

Mr. Porter offered the following resolutions, which were laid on the table and ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That inasmuch as the system, under which the Bank of the State of Alabama and its several branches were organized, is creating a direct pledge of the faith and credit of the people of the State, for the ultimate redemption of their capital stock, a failure to manage the affairs of these institutions with prudence and economy would inflict upon the good people of the State a depreciated currency, and most oppressive taxation.

Resolved, That a positive responsibility is imposed upon the General Assembly of the State of Alabama to guard these banks against all mismanagement, and to notice that their transactions be conducted with the most scrupulous regard to safety.

Resolved, That the people of the State have a right to be informed, by a most full and undisguised development of every particular relating to the condition of these banks.

Resolved, For this end, that a select committee consisting of one from each judicial circuit be raised by the chair, who shall prepare, to be exhibited to the people of the State, a complete report of the matters connected with the operations of these banks, from their institution to the present time; and that said committee be authorized to send for persons and papers.

Resolved, That it be a part of the duty of said committee to enquire what amendments in the charter of the revenue banks be necessary—with leave to report by bill.

COMMERCIAL.

From the New Orleans Price Current, Oct. 28. REMARKS.—But little alteration has taken place in the aspect of commercial affairs since our last report. Business is slowly reviving from the lethargic state in which it has so long remained, but the improvement so far besides being very slight, is also of a very partial character.

In the beginning of the week the weather was warm and wet, but on Tuesday night the wind veered round to the North, and it has since been so cold as to render fires indispensable to comfort. We hear but little about the epidemic, and believe that it is gradually disappearing from among us. The Mississippi is within 8 to 12 feet of high water mark.

COTTON.—Arrived since the 20th inst. of Louisiana and Mississippi 6601 bales, Lake 18; together, 6519 bales. Cleared in the same time for Liverpool 1192 bales, Havre 2514, Philadelphia 80—together 4360 bales; making an addition to stock of 2259 bales, and leaving on hand inclusive of all on ship-board, not cleared on the 26th inst. a stock of 25,085 bales.

There has been a steady demand for cotton throughout the week, but it has extended only to qualities from fair upward, leaving the lower grades very much neglected. The sales comprise about 3800 bales, chiefly for the French market, and our home manufacturers at the North. Prices in general have ruled higher than previously, and our quotations have accordingly been advanced. The rates we give for ordinary cotton apply to the old crop alone, no new, of so low a grade having yet been received. Of the old crop there is not much remaining on the market, and the principal part of what is here is held under limit. Tennessee and North Alabama have experienced no change, 7 a 8 cents being still about the value of round parcels.

Sales of the week 3800 bales, as follows: of the new crop of Louisiana and Mississippi 40 bales at 11 1/2; 30 at 12; 30 at 12 1/2; 141 at 10; 238 at 12 1/2; 209 at 11 1/2; 360 at 12 1/2; 24 at 12 1/2; 24 at 11 3/4; 20 at 10 1/2; 87 at 12; 70 at 11; 29 at 11 1/4; 41 at 13; 19 at 12 1/4; 183 at 12 1/2; 77 at 12 1/2; 12 at 10 1/2; 33 at 18; 240 at 11 1/4; 64 at 12 1/2; 32 at 11 3/4; 26 at 12 1/2; 50 at 12 1/4 cents—Of the old crop, 30 bales at 8; 50 at 8; 98 at 10 1/2; 18 at 8 1/2—Of Tennessee and N. Alabama 200 old at 7 3/4—Of Arkansas 109 old at 8 3/4—Of Mobile 323 at 11 3/4, and 65 Florida at 10 3/4 cents.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 7.

COTTON.—Sales since our last were: 100 bales Mississippi, 11 cents; 100 do do selected, 11 cents; 40 do Louisiana, 9.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, October 7.—The week's import is 9648 bales. The stock previously was 270,889. The sales this week are 13,000, of which 750 are on speculation, and 370 for export, leaving a stock of Cotton now in the port of 269,197, which is 15,347 bales more than at the same period last year, the stock of American being 5586 bales less than at that period last year. The cotton market has again, throughout the week, been very inanimate, with rather a drooping tendency. The disposition to effect sales in the ordinary and middle qualities of American has become more apparent than of late, and in all qualities below 63d, a decline of a 3d, per lb. has been submitted to. The better kinds are comparatively less abundant, but are not readily saleable at our last week's quotations. In Brazil only a small business has been done, the common qualities are heavy of sale, but the finer descriptions being scarce, command steady prices. Egyptians continue to be freely offered, and are very unsale-

able at rather lower rates. Surats have been but little enquired for, but are unchanged in price. The particulars of speculation this week are: 750 American, and of export 250 American, 200 Surats, and 120 Madras. 3300 Upland; 53 a 7 1/2; 2040 Mobile, &c. 5 7/8 a 7 1/2; 4950 New Orleans 5 1/2 a 8 1/2.

There has been very little doing to day, the sales not exceeding above 1 to 2,000 bags, chiefly common American.

VERY LATE FROM EUROPE.

The Liverpool packet of the 10th October arrived at New York on Thursday. We regret to say that she brings unfavorable accounts of the Cotton market. At Liverpool on the 6th October the market had continued dull throughout the week, and prices had further declined 3d, a 1d, for nearly all descriptions. On the 9th, there was a little more business in the article—Sales 2500 bags, but no improvement in rates.

No change in the London money market. In Spain there has been another reorganization of the Cabinet, in consequence of the resignation of four of the late ministers. The forces of Don Carlos have been defeated in several engagements, and according to the latest accounts, the Pretender had been so much discouraged, that there was no chance of his troops being induced to rally for another march towards the Spanish capital.

A single engagement with the rebels in Portugal put an end to the revolution.

From the Wexham Argus, Nov. 13.

REMARKS.—There has arrived this week about our usual quantity of cotton, and but little doing in the market 8 1/2 to 9 1/4 are the prices offered but the holders do not seem inclined to take it, and the principal portion is put in store. Provisions hold their prices. Flour is scarce and no Bacon in the market.

From the Mobile Register.

COTTON.—Arrived this week 2391 bales and exported in same period, to New York 2194 bales—leaving the quantity on hand and on ship board not cleared up to last evening 7750 bales, against 5219 same time last year.

The demand during the past week has been less active than previously, and a decline of about one fourth cent has been submitted to. About one half of the week's purchases are for the foreign market. Choice cotton continues scarce, and is sought after. The amount of sales for the week, ending last evening, as reported by the Board of Brokers, is 1365 bales, in which is included 300 bales, not reported to the Executive Committee. The following are the particulars: 81 bales, at 11 3/4; 61 at 11 1/2; 320 at 11 1/4; 240 at 11 1/4; 160 at 11; 59 at 10 1/2; 123 at 10 1/2; 53 at 10 1/2; 42 at 9; 14 at 8 1/4; 4 at 7 1/2; 33 at 7; and 300 at prices not transpired.

Flour.—The advance in the New Orleans market in this article, being viewed as momentary, has not had the effect to advance our prices as high as might have been expected. We heard of a lot yesterday sold, at \$11 50—this however is under the price, which on enquiry, we fix at 12 50 a 15 for Western, and 13 for Northern. Retail price 14 for superfine. Receipts 646 bbls.

Motasses.—Sales New-Orleans at 36 a 38 cts. Receipts 92 bbls.

Provisions.—Dull, and prices of pork, bacon, &c. going up and scarce. We quote Mess Pork 22; Prime 18 50; Bacon Hams 14 cents; Shoulders 10 cents; Mackerel, old, no demand; new \$5 to \$12. Potatoes plenty at \$1 75; Butter 30 a 32 cents; plenty; Cheese 8 a 10 cents; Rice none in first hands. Receipts—150 hhds. Pork; 182 casks Bacon; 134 kegs Butter; 850 bbls. Potatoes; 4000 lbs. Cheese; 2 Hecies Rice.

Foreign and Domestic Items.

The Clinton Bank of Columbus, Ohio, is said to have resumed the payment of specie for its bills.

The Canal Bank at Albany has resumed the payment of specie for all its notes.

Murder.—Mr. Olden, merchant, on Old Levee street, was shot the other evening, by a Frenchman, in the upper part of the city. The police are hot in the pursuit of the man who committed the foul deed. —*A. O. Pacayune.*

Marriages are made in Heaven.—In the little town of Angel ca, towards sunset, somewhere, eighteen marriages took place in one week.

At Chillicothe, on the 20th ult. 50 head of Durham cattle brought \$36,443. One sold for \$1700.

One Mr. A. W. McElroy married a young girl in Paris, Ky. and, soon afterwards, runaway. The father of the girl advertises him, and requests all editors "friendly to young unmarried girls, widows, and old maids," to copy the advertisement.

The British paper received by the late arrival give the most frightful accounts of the state of some of the Counties of Ireland.

The Harrisburg Telegraph says: "A letter from the Collector at Pittsburgh, dated the 14th instant, states that TWENTY TONS OF SPECIE have been sent to Philadelphia by the Pennsylvania Canal. It came up the Ohio. It is supposed to be for the United States Bank and the other banks of Philadelphia. This news gives increased hope of the resumption of specie payments by the banks in a short time."

A few days ago a man was arrested in Booneville, Ia., and three men were appointed to keep him safe through the night. In the course of the night, however, the watchers got drunk, and the thief stripped them of their clothes, stole a valuable horse, saddle and bridle, and then made his escape, leaving his guard in all the glory of stark-nakedness. —*Louisville Jour.*

Suicide.—Mrs. Centre, a proprietress of one of those receptacles of vice with which the city of New York abounds, died on Tuesday of last week, from the effects of poison administered by her own hands. Remorse at her enormities, in having been instrumental in the seduction and ruin of several young females, is supposed to have prompted her to commit self destruction.

A proclamation has been issued, calling a meeting of the British parliament on the 15th of November.

The English papers abound with accounts of murders, burnings, robberies, and other outrages, in Ireland.

The Honorable Mr. Norton, has advertised his wife, the accomplished, but frail Mrs. Norton.

The Emperor of Russia has issued an Ukase, by which entrance into his dominions is permitted, but not departure from them after a residence of 12 months. After that time foreigners are regarded as Russian Subjects, and may not leave the empire without a special permit.

M. Cerfberri, the agent appointed by the government to arrange the differences with the republic of Hayti, left Paris for his destination on the 16th of September. It is said that the French admiral commanding on the West India station, has received orders to support M. Cerfberri, as occasion may require.

house, in every man.

The Gentleman's Magazine will contain seventy-two extra sized octavo pages, of two columns each, forming at the close of the year, two large handsome volumes of one thousand seven hundred and twenty-eight columns, each column containing one-third more than an octavo page of average proportions. Several engravings will be given in the course of the year, and the proprietors pledge themselves that the Gentleman's Magazine shall be THE LARGEST AND THE CHEAPEST MONTHLY WORK ISSUED IN THE UNITED STATES.

To induce subscribers to forward their names immediately, the publisher begs leave to offer the following inducement for Clubbing, the advantages of which proposition can remain in force for a few months only. The subscription to the Gentleman's Magazine will, for a single copy, will be invariably three dollars per annum, payable in advance—but a five dollar bill will produce two copies to the same direction, or a club of ten dollars will command five copies.

All letters, postage paid, addressed to Charles Alexander, Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia, will meet with the earliest attention.

Editors occasionally inserting this prospectus and forwarding a marked paper, will be entitled to an exchange.

**The State of Alabama, }
St. Clair County.**

Special Orphan's Court, November 1st, 1837.

WHEREAS, William Little, one of the Administrators of the Estate of Silas Crump, deceased, having filed his vouchers and accounts for final settlement on said Estate;

It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican for forty days, requiring all persons interested in the settlement of said Estate, to appear before the Judge of the County Court at an Orphan's Court to be held in the Town of Ashville, on the third Monday in December next, and show cause, if any they have, why said final settlement should not then be made.

Copy Test. JOSHUA W. HOOPER,
Nov. 9, 1837.—Gt.—\$7.00. CLERK, &c.

JOE PATTING,
EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS, ACCURACY AND DESPATCH,
AT THIS OFFICE.

self with a draught from the homely cup, leaning on his rifle, he enquired where the widow lived who had been so basely robbed, relating the circumstances of the theft. The tear that coursed down the injured widow's cheek answered most eloquently.

"Dry up your tears, good woman," said the stranger, "I have no doubt some one will assert your rights, and defend them." "O no," said she, wiping away her tears, "I know of no lawyer but Harry Clay, that will undertake a suit without a fee, and he is gone on to Congress." The hunter still endeavored to console her, shouldered his rifle, and, followed by his faithful dog, was soon lost sight of, in the woods. The case was duly instituted, but by proper process was removed to a distant county by the defendant. When it was called for trial, a man in a blanket coat was seen to arise and address the assembly, thus: "Your honors, and gentlemen of the jury, this is a case of peculiar character—the cause of the widow and the orphan."

After the testimony was examined, which was very pointed, the blanket coat again rose, and after recapitulating the evidence, very pathetically spoke of the labor and toil the poor widow had undergone to gain a scanty pittance for a helpless family, which soon awakened a universal sympathy in her favor, and caused the sturdy jurors to drop their heads to hide a lurking tear; and the stern judge, it was said, was seen to dash an unwelcome messenger from his eye—commented upon the punishment that ought to be due to a villain that would rob her and leave her helpless babes to starve; after this, he turned, with a most piercing, withering look, upon the defendant, and, with masterly eloquence, held him up to the court as the very wretch that had robbed the widow, and took the food from the mouths of her orphan children; and, what aggravated the crime still more, she was so poor that he thought he could rob her with impunity, for no one would espouse her cause and protect her; but, thank Heaven," said he, "there is a man they call Joe Davis."

It is needless to add, he gained a handsome indemnification, which the widow received with a heartfelt gratitude towards her noble champion.

THREE HUNDRED INDIANS DROWNED.—The Indians that have been sojourning so long at Mobile Point and Pass Christian, have all taken their departure from the latter place, and it would seem that every thing conspires to hasten the ultimate extinction of this fated race. We observe by the New Orleans papers, that another awful accident has occurred, by which three hundred of these unfortunate wretches have lost their lives. On the Mississippi river, near Prophet Island, on the 29th ult., a collision took place between the steamboat Monmouth, with six hundred Indians on board, and the boat Warren, by which the number above named were lost, with a number of the crew of the Monmouth besides. The times seem rife with dreadful accidents, from the loss of the Ben Sherrod to the present melancholy wreck. —*Wetumpka Argus.*

TRICKED.—A short time since the office of jailer of one of the prisons becoming vacant, an old offender who had escaped from prison, wishing to apply for the situation called upon a friend for a recommendation. The friend wrote a letter stating that he hardly thought the man competent for a jailer, but he knew him to be well qualified for a jailer. The fellow not understanding the term, but supposing it to be some other office, presented his letter at the proper place. The authorities took the hint, and the fellow was made a jailer, immediately, and will hold his office for the next five years.

SPLENDID GIFT.—Mrs. Southerland, of Merrow, Surrey, has presented to the University of Oxford, 18,700 prints and drawings, being an illustration of Clarendon and Burnet's histories, in 61 volumes, to be placed in the Bodleian Library.

Mr. Bell Stephens, in his work, "The Basque Provinces," estimates that "seventy thousand persons have already fallen (on both sides) since the war began in Spain, about four years ago. Scarcely a man of forty years of age is now to be seen in the Carlists ranks there. The great majority are between 17 and 25."

The Mother.—Heaven has implanted on the mother's face something which claims kinred with the skies. The waking, watchful eye, which keeps its tireless vigils over her slumbering child—the tender look and the angelic smile, are objects which neither the pencil nor chisel can reach, and which poetry fails in attempting to portray. Upon eclogues of the most eloquent tongue we should find Tekel written. It is in the sympathies of the heart alone where lives the lovely picture, and the eye may look abroad in vain for its counterpart in the works of art.

"A mother's love! O what joy is in the sound? Entwined around our very souls in our earliest years, we cling to it in manhood, and almost worship at its shrine in old age. To use the language of a celebrated writer we say that he who can approach the cradle of sleeping innocence, without thinking of

such as the kingdom of heaven," or view the fond parent, hang over its beauties, and half retain her breath lest she break its slumbers, without a veneration beyond all common feeling, is to be avoided in every intercourse in life and is fit only for the shadow of darkness and the solitude of the desert.

FROM THE CHARLESTON PATRIOT OF OCT. 17.
FROM KEY WEST.
By the United States Mail, Capt. Southwick, arrived here yesterday morning from Key West, we have received the following information from our correspondents at that place.

KEY WEST OCT. 17.
The Spanish brig Rizarro, of Barcelona, from Havana bound to Barcelona, ran ashore on the morning of the 7th Sept. off the Ragged Keys, received assistance from the schooner Sylph, and others, cargo of 150 bales of Cotton. She has been brought to this place and labelled for Salvage.

The schooner Tuscarilla, arrived here yesterday, 11 days from New York, with the Key West Mail.

The once celebrated dwarf, the "little Count Borobok," now living in comfortable retirement in the city of Durham. Although the gentleman has passed his ninety-ninth year, he enjoys uninterrupted health. —*Oranienland Packet.*

CHEROKEE DEPUTATION TO FLORIDA.

The Augusta Constitutionalist, of the 27th instant says:—Col. Sherburn, arrived here last evening from the Cherokee Nation, with a part of a deputation of Cherokee Chiefs on their way to Florida, the capacity of Mediators on behalf of the Seminoles, and despatched them this morning for Florida preparatory to this arrival with the remainder, who are daily expected here.

"This deputation, who have been chosen by the Cherokee Nation, and offered and accepted by Col. Sherburn, by consent of Government, will proceed as we are informed direct to the camps of the Seminole Chiefs and endeavor to induce them to bury the hatchet and remove West, to prevent the remainder of their tribe from extermination by our forces. We wish them success in their humane mission."

THE PRECIOUS METALS.—The recent discovery made in Russia of extracting the precious metals from the ore by means of fire instead of the old process of washing, has turned the attention of parties connected with mines in Mexico and South America to the subject. The rise which has taken place in the price of quicksilver within the last three years, is, 10d. to 3s. 6d. per lb., has occasioned, it is well known, a large quantity of inferior ore to remain unproductive, the expense of extracting the metal according to the old plan being more than commensurate with the hitherto supposed intrinsic value. Arguments have at various times been advanced that the exhausted condition of the mines hitherto discovered would not, in the course of a few years, yield sufficient metal, silver particularly, to supply the requirements of the increasing population of the world as regards the coinage as well as the luxuries; but it is now presumed that, by means of this new process, the supply will keep pace with the demand, at all events for a much longer period. The information on the subject, however, which has been transmitted to England is not sufficiently copious to enable us to go more fully into the question at present, but we have reason to know that the government of Russia has taken great interest in the discovery, and has instructed men of science to investigate the matter.

From the Mobile Examiner.

INTERMENTS DURING THE MONTH OF OCTOBER.

Oct. 1	4
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3	5
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22	8
23	13
24	8
25	2
26	7
27	9
28	7
29	8
30	8
31	5
	266

Interments during the month of June,	50
July,	69
August,	61
September,	69
October,	266
Total,	481

DANIEL ROBERTSON, Sexton.

SADDLERY.



E. CUNNINGHAM, respectfully announces to his friends and the public, that he still continues to carry on the Saddle and Harness making business, in the new building on main street, first door north of the Printing Office, where he assures all persons who may need articles in his line, that it will be to their interest to purchase, as he uses none but the most durable materials, and is always responsible for the faithful execution of his work.

To Journeymen Saddlers.
I wish to employ two Journeymen Saddlers who are good workmen, to whom liberal wages and constant employment will be given.

E. CUNNINGHAM.
Nov. 9, 1837.—tf.

BARGAINS.

WHOEVER wants bargains from this date may bring the cash, and get them at a stand lately occupied by Peter Pope & Co., in West Wetumpka, at new cost and cheap. Merchants wishing to purchase can have them still lower on short credit with good endorsers.

J. D. WILLIAMS.
West Wetumpka, July 31, 1837.

The papers in Talladega & Jacksonville, will publish the above until ordered to stop.

100 LABORERS WANTED ON THE WETUMPKA & COOSA RAIL ROAD. The usual wages of the country will be given; and the Company will make payments every ninety days. The hands will be well fed and treated.

Apply to JOHN GAULDING, Manager on the line, or to the subscriber.

D. H. BINGHAM, Chief Engineer, W & C. R. R.
Wetumpka, Aug. 10, 1837.—tf.

*The Jacksonville paper will please publish the above, and forward their account to this Office for collection.

Cherokee County, Circuit Court

October Term, 1837.

Wiley Bracewell, vs. Agness A. Bracewell. } *Bill in Chancery for Divorce.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is a nonresident of the State of Alabama and beyond the jurisdiction of this Court: it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, a Newspaper printed in the Town of Jacksonville, for eight successive weeks, notifying the said Agness A. Bracewell to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held at the Court House thereof at Cedar Bluff, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, plead answer, or demur to the Bill of Complaint; or the same shall be taken as confessed, and set for hearing &c. &c.

A true Copy taken from the Minutes.
Test. H. L. SMITH, CLK. C. C.
Nov. 2, 1837.—St.—\$9 00.

Cherokee County, Circuit Court

October Term, 1837.

John H. Garrett, vs. John Ridge and William Childress. } *In Chancery.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Ridge the Defendant in the above Entitled Cause, is not an inhabitant of this State: it is therefore ordered by the Court for the Complainant, ordered and decreed that unless the said Ridge shall appear on or before the first day of the next Term of our said Court to be held at the Court House in Cedar Bluff, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, and then and there plead, answer or demur to the above Bill of complaint, that the said Bill will be taken as confessed as to him.

It is further ordered, that this order of publication against the said Ridge, be published for eight weeks, by weekly insertions in the Jacksonville Republican; and this cause is continued.

A true copy of the Minutes.
Test. H. L. SMITH, CLK. C. C.
Nov. 2, 1837.—St.—\$9 00.

MATTHEW J. TURNLEY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

HAS located himself in Cherokee County, Ala. will practice in all the Courts of St. Clair, Dekalb, Cherokee, and Benton. He tenders his professional services to the citizens of the above named counties, and to the public in general; and he hopes, by indefatigable attention to business, to merit the confidence of the public, and meet the approbation of those who may entrust him with business. He pledges himself, that business committed to his management, shall be promptly attended to.

April 27, 1837.—tf.

LARGE MAPS

OF MISSISSIPPI & ALABAMA.

Showing the Public and Indian Lands, Indian Reservations, Land Districts, Townships, &c. engraved from the Government surveys and plans in the General Land Office, Washington City.

BY E. GILMAN, DRAUGHTSMAN IN THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

F. TAYLOR, Book-Seller, Washington City, HAS just published, (and secured the copy right according to law,) the above Maps, which will be found infinitely more complete and accurate than any heretofore published. They are published on separate sheets, each containing nearly six square feet, and will be found especially useful and valuable to those interested in the lands of either State; as they show every item of information which is in possession of the land offices relative to the water courses, township lines, Indian lands and reservations, land districts &c. and be found perfectly accurate and precise in these points. They can be sent by mail to any part of the United States, subject only to single letter postage. Price two dollars, or three copies if either will be sent by mail for five dollars. A liberal discount will be made to travelling agents, or to any who buy to sell again.

172 Editors of newspapers, any where, who will give the advertisement (including this notice) a few insertions, shall receive by return mail, a copy of each map, if they will send a copy of the paper to the advertiser.

September 6, 1837.

O'Neill Michaux & Co.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AND

WHOLESALE GROCERS

Oct. 19, 1837.—3m.

WILLIAM H. ESTES

ATTORNEY AT LAW

HAVING settled himself permanently in Wetumpka, Benton county, Ala. tenders professional services to the public. He will attend the several courts in the counties of St. Clair, Dekalb, Cherokee, Randolph, and Benton. All business entrusted to his management, shall be attended to with dispatch.

His office is in Jacksonville.

Notice.

RUNAWAY from the Wetumpka on the 19th of September, a Negro man, of the name of GEORGE, about 25 years of age, and six feet or seven, dressed in a blue coat, and a white shirt, and a white waistcoat. He speaks slow and easy. He was winter in the upper part of Virginia, here by the way of Knoxville, Tenn. Jacksonville, of this State. He is pretending the same so that he can be liberally rewarded.

Oct. 5, 1837.—3c.

WARRANT

AND

COMMISSION

THE subscribers have purchased a Ware-House, situated in East Wetumpka, near the Steamboat landing, formerly owned by J. Couch, and recently occupied by J. Couch, and offer the same for the sale of COTTON and MERCHANDISE at low and assure those who may favor them, that the greatest possible care shall be observed in the forwarding of Goods, and the interest of the public patronage.

P. WILSON
Wetumpka, September 18, 1837.—3c.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

hereby give notice to the public, engaged in driving Hogs from the Wetumpka, Ala. which if not taken care of, will be prepared by the first day of next with a good pen in a convenient town to supply all the Wetumpka, and fully offer, to all who may have hogs to place, their services in slaughtering and selling at customary rates.

J. D. WILLIAMS
A. POWELL
W. Wetumpka Oct. 16th 1837.—3c.

The Jacksonville and Talladega papers give the above four insertions; and forward their accounts to this office.

A LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Jacksonville, Ala. which if not taken care of, will be sent to the General Office as dead letters.

George Arnold	John Eubanks
Adam Allen	Edwin Goggin
John Cunningham	John Howell
Cowart John	Kennedy Johnson
Joel Casey	J. M. Kelly
John Condy	Elizabeth R. Kelly
Rebecca Briggs	Benj. F. Kelly
Jas. M. Davis	2 George Chalkley
Adalin Dyson	R. RAWLINGS

Oct. 26, 1837.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of James Q. Casey deceased, late of Cherokee County, Alabama, are requested to present demands within the time prescribed by law, or they will thereafter be barred, all these indebted to the same, are requested to make payment.

NOAH W. WARD,
Aug. 17, 1837.—Gt.

THE SONGSTER'S COMPANION

A Selection of Hymns and Spiritual Songs, compiled from various authors, and by REV. DAVID BRYAN, For Sale at this Office.

APPRENTICE WANTED.

One or two apprentices to the printing will be taken at this office, where good wages will be afforded to obtain a knowledge of business. Boys between the ages of 14 and 18, who can spell and read tolerably well, and received on more advantageous terms to those usual in other trades.

WHITE, HAGER & CO.

ARE Agents for the Smith and Hager Presses with which they can furnish customers at manufacturers prices. Composing, Sicks, Ink, and everything used in the printing business, kept on hand and furnished on short notice. Old type changed for new at nine cents per lb. Newspaper proprietors who will send above three insertions, will be given dollars in such articles as they may desire for our specimen.

E. WHITE & HAGER
June 21, 1837.

BLANK

Of every description neatly cut, & kept constantly on hand for sale at this Office.

Officers in the adjoining counties can be furnished with such as they use, upon the shortest notice, & on reasonable terms.

FACTORY

THE undersigned has just received from the manufacturing Company of Georgia a quantity of Spun Cotton 5 to 12. Also one thousand yards of sheeting, which will be sold for cash on reduced prices.

J. FORD
Sept. 21, 1837.—1f.

Grave thoughts on Riches.—The following whimsical epitaph was found in a country churchyard:

Reader, I've left this world, in which I had a world to do, Sweating and fretting to be rich— Just such a fool as you.

A TOAST.—If the following sentiment don't please the ladies, we must say they are a tough set of folks to please:

"WOMAN.—The morning star of our youth, the day star of our manhood, the evening star of our old age. God bless the three stars."

FORENSIC ANECDOTE.

The following anecdote the writer had from a venerable Kentuckian, whose hoary locks were withered with the frosts of many winters, a personal acquaintance of the gallant Hero, and who was an actor in some of the stirring scenes of the times:

There lived near Lexington a very poor widow, who, by dint of rigid economy, amassed enough to purchase several pigs, which she put into the pen to fatten, for the support of herself and family. When her pigs were fattened and grown, one of her neighbors, upon a slight claim or pretence, went to the old lady's sty, deliberately razed it, drove her hogs off, slaughtered, and snugly deposited them in his own tub. The poor woman remonstrated, but in vain; and not being able to incur the expense of a legal prosecution, she was left without a remedy. On quite a pleasant afternoon in November, a man, dressed in a blanket coat and leggings, with a rifle, called at her humble dwelling, and asked for a drink of water. She furnished him with a gourd, which, if it could not boast of splendor, did of cleanliness. After he had refreshed him-

JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1837.

NO. 46.

ENTERED, AND PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

BY J. F. GRANT.
In advance, or \$3.00 at the end of the year, and no subscription discontinued until payment is received. A failure to give notice at the end of the year to discontinue, will be considered an order for the next year.

Terms of Advertising.
For the first 12 lines or less, \$1.00 for the first week, and 50 cents for each continuation. Over 12 lines, \$2.00 for the first week, and 1.00 for each continuation. For the first 12 lines or less, \$1.00 for the first week, and 50 cents for each continuation. Over 12 lines, \$2.00 for the first week, and 1.00 for each continuation. For the first 12 lines or less, \$1.00 for the first week, and 50 cents for each continuation. Over 12 lines, \$2.00 for the first week, and 1.00 for each continuation.

FOR FORWARDING.
THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have taken the

House in East Wetumpka.
late conducted by T. W. Fleming & are now prepared to receive and forward to Merchants and Planters in the inland also for the

Storage of Cotton.
respectfully ask a share of public patronage themselves to spare no exertions to satisfaction.

J. N. LIGHTNER.
WM. MILLER.

B. Liberal advances made on Cotton with them, or on Merchandise on Consignment. 29th, 1837. —6m

LAND FOR SALE.
Undersigned wishes to sell a valuable tract and containing three hundred and thirty acres, lying immediately adjoining White Blount County. The land is fertile, well watered, and is also on the place a dwelling, a mill and cotton gin. Any person wishing to purchase, will call on the undersigned, who can learn the terms, &c.

JOHN M. NEAL.
10, 1837. —tf.

DR. C. J. CLARK.
HAVING permanently located himself at Jacksonville, respectfully tenders his services in the various branches of his profession to the citizens of and the adjoining counties. His office is west side of the square, at which Dr. Clark's Tavern he may always be found, when professionally absent.

SUNVILLE, September 7th, 1837.

NOTICE.
TAKEN up and now in Jail in the county of Walker, Georgia, a Negro man about twenty-three years of age who calls his name SANCHE, and says he belongs to Alley Polard, a County, Alabama, about five feet high, dark complexion, a scar over his eye. The owner is requested to come for charges and take him away.

Z. P. SHIRLEY, Jailor.
5th, 1837. —tf.

STATE OF ALABAMA.
BENTON COUNTY.

TAKEN UP by Redman C. Stewart, living on the head waters of Otchatchee Creek, one Sorrel Colt, with a small bell on its head, and appraised to \$32.50.

M. M. HOUSTON, Clerk.
9th, 1837. —3c.

BARGAINS.
EVERY one wants bargains from this date, and may bring the cash, and get them at the lately occupied by Peter Pope, Esq., in Wetumpka, at new cost, and charges. Any person wishing to purchase can have them on short credit with good endorsers.

J. D. WILLIAMS.
Wetumpka, July 31, 1837.

The papers in Talladega & Jacksonville, will be above until ordered to stop.

LABORERS WANTED ON THE WETUMPKA & COOSA RAIL.
The usual wages of the country will be paid, and the Company will make payments every day. The hands will be well fed and clothed.

JOHN GAULDING, Manager on the line, subscriber.

D. H. BINGHAM,
Chief Engineer, W. & C. R. R.
Wetumpka, Aug. 10, 1837. —tf.

The Jacksonville paper will please publish the following, and forward their account to this Office.

Neill Michaux & Thomas,
MISSION MERCHANTS
AND
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
NO. 11, 1837. —3m.

WILLIAM H. ESTILL,
TORY AT LAW,
settled himself permanently in Jacksonville, Ala. tenders his professional services to the public. He will regularly attend the several courts in the counties of St. Johns, Cherokee, Randolph, Talladega, &c. All business entrusted to his management shall be attended to with punctuality. His office is in Jacksonville.

PRINTING,
WITH NEATNESS, ACCURACY AND DESPATCH,
AT THIS OFFICE.

To the Honorable, the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Alabama.

Gentlemen.—In pursuance of the request of the President and Directors of the Wetumpka and Coosa Railroad Company, I have the honor to submit to you, in the month of August last, to make an examination of the Coosa river, between Fort Williams and the Ten Islands, with a view of ascertaining the extent and character of the obstructions; as, between these points, the main difficulties are found to exist to its navigation, from Fort Williams to Rome, in the State of Georgia. The object of this examination was, to ascertain if the Coosa river could be rendered an auxiliary channel of communication to the Wetumpka and Coosa Railroad; a work designed by its friends and projectors to constitute an easy and adequate channel of communication for the productions of North Eastern Alabama, North Western Georgia, and Eastern Tennessee, with the navigable waters of the Gulf of Mexico. It has resulted in demonstrating the entire practicability of accomplishing the object in view, at an expense greatly disproportionate to the true magnitude of the undertaking, and the numerous and permanent advantages which would be derived from its accomplishment.

I have been requested to communicate to your Honorable bodies, a detailed statement of the character of this river, and a description of the obstructions it presents to a permanent steamboat navigation between the points above designated, under the hope that your Honorable bodies will make an appropriation, at your present session, to effect the object contemplated.

Before proceeding further, however, I would remark, that I should regard any attempt to render the river permanently navigable from Fort Williams down to Wetumpka, as attended with a heavy expenditure of money, and productive of comparatively small benefits, except, perhaps, as relating to the limited facilities of a downward transportation.

In this opinion, I am not only sustained by my own observations, made during the past Summer, but by the report of a survey from Fort Williams to Wetumpka, made in 1831, by William Nichols, Esq., who, in a detailed statement of the character of the obstructions, in this part of the river, and the plan, and kind of improvements necessary to overcome them, estimates the cost of improving it, at \$415,160. The distance from Fort Williams to Wetumpka is about 45 miles, by water and the descent is 247 feet. With few exceptions, the river is almost a continual shoal; its current is very rapid, and the obstructions generally of a formidable character.

Under these considerations and circumstances, then the most advisable policy would seem to suggest the abandonment of all plans and propositions to improve the river between these points, under the expectation of opening a permanent channel of communication adapted to the wants of the country both above and below; and substitute, in its stead, a substantial and well constructed Railroad. From Fort Williams to the head of the Ten Islands, a distance of one hundred miles, there are only two very considerable shoals. These are the Ten Islands shoals, and Clanche's shoals—from which to Rome, in the State of Georgia, no obstruction in the navigation exists an insurmountable shoal near the mouth of Canoe Creek in St. Clair County. The Ten Islands shoals presents the greatest difficulty; although they are by no means formidable. The obstructions at these Islands are presented at several intervals, for a distance of four miles: and are formed by the passage of the river through the mountains, which present the appearance of having been rent asunder at some former period, to afford a passage for its waters. They however, from their nature and the character of their formation may be easily removed, consisting, as they do, of alternate scuts and eddies. The several scuts, which occur at this distance are formed by the deposit of irregular masses and fragments of rock (most of which are of a small size,) and the sand and gravel, which for years past, have accumulated against them. The river, here has a strong current, and the removal of the rock would admit of its more direct action upon the sand-bars, which, by its constant operation, would be soon washed away into the deep eddies below. Clanche's shoals are the next most considerable. These are formed by the passage of two strata, or ledges, of rock across the bed of the river, each of about one hundred yards in width, and at the distance of about a mile from each other. Upon these ledges or strata, are protuberant or excrecent masses which rise near to, and above the surface of the water, at a low stage. These protuberances are the principal obstructions to the passage of boats. They may be easily removed by the process of

many of them are in five to ten feet, at will be required channel. P are some

considerable importance. They are to be at the different Islands, and consist of loose rocks and sand-bars. Three Islands, where, from the extent of the river, a dam will be required, for the purpose of directing the passage of the current between the banks of the river, and the nearest Island of the three, which lie nearly abreast across the stream. The other shoals will require but little labor to effect their removal, as much as they are mostly sand-bars, and presents scarcely greater obstacles than many of the sand-bars in the Alabama river, during the summer months.

The river is generally from three to four hundred yards wide and with the exception of the shoals, has a great depth of water. Its current is remarkably sluggish, having a descent of only 125 feet from the head of the Ten Islands to Fort Williams, a distance, as before stated, 100 miles by the course of the river.

Of the probable cost of removing the obstructions above enumerated, any opinion that may be expressed must be regarded as measurably conjectural. The character of the obstructions is such, that it is difficult to estimate the amount of labor that would be required to effect their removal. I am however, of the opinion, that the sum of fifty thousand dollars would be amply sufficient to remove all obstructions in the river from Fort Williams to Rome, in the State of Georgia, a distance of 250 miles by the course of the river, so as to afford a permanent steamboat navigation for vessels drawing four feet water. This opinion is predicated upon an actual examination of the principal shoals, and from a comparison of the difficulties they present with others of a similar character. The labor that will be necessary to remove them, may be advantageously applied; as much so, at least, as labor could be applied where the operations are under water. During the Summer and Fall months of the year, the river is remarkably clear and transparent; and as the operations will consist chiefly of blasting they may be conducted with almost the same facility as if out of water.

From these remarks, it will be perceived, that the Coosa river, as far down as Fort Williams, may easily and, at an expense quite inconsiderable, compared with the advantages its disbursement would confer, be converted into a subsiding channel of communication to the Wetumpka and Coosa Rail Roads, thereby affording immense advantages and facilities to a very large and fertile extent of country now occupying a most isolated position, as regards a market for its productions. This road was chartered at the session of 1835—36, and was originally designed to connect Wetumpka with the Coosa river above the Ten Islands. At the last session of the Legislature an amendment to the charter was obtained giving the company the right to cross the river on any point between the Ten Islands and Wetumpka, to extend their road through the counties of Talladega and Benton to the line between the States of Georgia and Alabama. In the early part of last Spring, the first five miles of the road were located; and prepared for contract, and since August last the graduation upon this division has been steadily and earnestly progressing. During the past Summer, experimental surveys have been prosecuted to the town of Talladega, where, owing to the advance of the season, and the necessity of employing the Corps of Assistant Engineers upon the lower part of the line, they have been suspended for the present year. The character of the route surveyed has been found highly favorable.

In the distance of forty-four miles, by the line of survey, the route crosses the Coosa river, where it enters the valley region of country, and in the distance of twelve miles further, may communicate with the river near Fort Williams, which is situated above the principal and most difficult shoals. The estimate cost of constructing the road this distance, (36 miles) in round numbers, may be stated at Four hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

With the construction of this road and the removal of the obstructions in the river before described, a certain and permanent channel of communication would be opened to Rome, in the State of Georgia, a distance of upwards of three hundred miles from Wetumpka. Embraced within the range of the Coosa and its tributaries, comprising the counties of Talladega, Benton, Cherokee, parts of Randolph Blount, St. Clair, Coosa, Shelby, and Autauga in Alabama, and the counties of Walker, Murry, Cherokee, Cass, Floyd and Paulding, in Georgia, the estimated number of fourteen thousand five hundred square miles, or nine million two hundred and eighty thousand acres, the production of which would all flow through this channel to market. This territory of land is not surpassed in fertility of soil in any other

country, and pour out their invectives against every man, who will not passively yield his opinions to their guidance. Neither do we respect a man the less, for holding & exercising opinions of his own. Provided he does it honestly and it emulates from a conviction of the correctness of his position, and is not assumed for sinister purposes or to gratify some selfish and sordid aim.

Among the opponents of the measures recommended by the President, in his message to Congress, are many who entertain an honest difference of opinion, with him in relation to the expediency of separating the Government from the Banks. And there are others who object to be governed by the same motives, who differ merely because it suits their purpose, and may be instrumental in consummating some long cherished scheme of revenge—or attracting some notice. The last named deserve the contempt of every honorable man and are distinguished from the first by the charlatanism they display in every act.

While we willingly yield to others the right to enjoy their opinion upon any and every subject we also claim and will fearlessly exercise the same privilege: utterly regardless of the little despicable efforts, so frequently made, to cast obloquy upon a set of men by attaching to them some application supposed to be disreputable.

We have been induced to make these remarks, in consequence of the course now pursued by the press throughout the Union opposed to the present Administration; and which more particularly characterizes those, who have to make up in vulgar abuse, for their entire want of sense and information. These are the presses which delight bespattering the friends of the administration, with the term *Loco-foco*, without possessing any definite idea of the meaning of the term or the propriety of its application.

We care not what they may choose to call any party. We look to the acts, a party & not its name; and whether they call those who are in favor of the measures of separating the financial affairs of our country, from all connection with Banking institutions, *Loco-foco's* or designate them by any other appellation that the inventive faculties of those who are fit for nothing else, may think proper to fabricate—we will support that measure to the utmost of our ability, for we believe it to be a mutual injury, both to the Government and the Banks to pursue the policy hitherto adopted, of making either a National Bank, or the local Banks; the fiscal agents of the Government. In this position we are sustained by an authority, which upon all matters of finance is considered by the Whigs indisputable. We refer to Mr. Biddle, who declared his gratification, that the Government and the Banks were dissolved from a connexion mutually injurious. But we have another position yet stronger and that is, it is detrimental to the interest of the people.

In arriving at the conclusion we have on this subject, we disclaim any hostility; to a well regulated system of Banking, and we know of no means better calculated to make the Banks utterly obnoxious to the people than to give them the control of the public funds.—*Rep. Citizen.*

Certain speakers in Congress have been taking the liberty to abuse the editorial brotherhood in their speeches. They had better tread lightly on the toes of such people. In point of morality the press is infinitely superior to Congress. Does the press lie deliberately? Does it swear so outrageously as members of Congress? No such a thing. No editor is troubled with such lapses of memory as Daniel Webster, & none, in any spot or place, ever swore such huge and horrible oaths as Wise and Peyton, did last winter, when they were going to murder Whitney in committee. In other points of morality not to be named here, we don't believe the conductors of the press, are obnoxious to so many responsibilities, as members of Congress. Moreover who makes members of Congress? The press makes most of them. Now & then one gets in by the force and energy of native talent; but such instances are rare. No it is a fact that the press, with the aid of a little intrigue at causes, makes nine tenths of the members of Congress. Yet those fellows abuse their very makers. Why three, out of four of

base of the mountains;—thus extending the advantages of water transportation throughout its whole extent: provided an outlet should be made for its productions after descending to the main obstructions in the Coosa. This outlet is proposed to be made by the construction of the Wetumpka and Coosa Railroad to Fort Williams, and the removal of the obstructions to the navigation of the river from this point to the head of the Ten Islands. As a channel of communication designed to connect East Tennessee with the navigable waters of the Gulf of Mexico, it presents more important considerations than any other work now projected, or that may hereafter be projected in the State. From Rome, in Georgia, which is situated at the junction of the Hightower and Oeston naules, the latter river is said to be navigable as high up as Echota, a distance of sixty miles above Rome.—From this point to M'Nair's, the contemplated termination of the Hiwassee Railroad, 41 1-4 miles of which are now under contract, and which is destined to be a branch of the Cincinnati, Louisville, and Charleston Railroad, diverging from Knoxville in the direction of Wetumpka, the distance cannot exceed forty miles.—Surveys over a portion of this route have been made, and the results as detailed in the reports appear highly favorable. The character of country that exists here is very similar to the valleys of our own state, as Jones' valley, the Cahawba valley, the Coosa, and Talladega valleys all of which bear a close resemblance to each other in their topographical formation.—To connect then, Echota with the Hiwassee Railroad, would not only be found highly practicable but might be effected at a small expense, probably not to exceed the sum of two hundred thousand dollars. An estimate now before me, of the cost of a Rail road over eleven and three fourths miles of the route here proposed states the cost over this distance at \$50,939.26 cts. The subject of a connexion of East Tennessee with the navigable waters of the Gulf of Mexico, is one of great interest to that country. There are twenty-six counties in East Tennessee, the productions of which to a very considerable extent would pass through this channel in pursuit of a market. Their natural market is South Alabama—because their productions are of the character and kind consumed by the planting interest of our own State, and are now procured through the channel of the Mississippi from the New Orleans and Mobile markets. Aware that this is the case, the citizens of East Tennessee have boldly stepped forward, and earnestly engaged in the construction of the Hiwassee Rail road, extending from Knoxville in the direction of said road under the expectation of uniting with other works forming a connexion with the navigable waters of the Gulf of Mexico, thereby affording mutual advantages to each section of country.

A communication from the President of the Hiwassee Railroad company, Gen. Jacobs, addressed to the Wetumpka and Coosa Railroad Company, proposing a connexion of the two roads, was received during the last spring, to which a reply was immediately returned accepting the proposition;—I quote an extract from Gen. Jacobs' quarterly report, to show the estimation in which the company over which he presides, view this road as opening to them a communication with South Alabama. He says: "Desirous to learn the disposition of the Wetumpka and Coosa Railroad Company in relation to an extension of their improvement so as to form a connexion with the Hiwassee Railroad, by order of the Board, I addressed a letter to that company, to which an answer has been received from Mr. Alvin A. M'Whorter, President of that Company; from which it is evident, they look forward to this union with that interest which cannot fail to accomplish this desirable result.—That such Railroad connexion will be greatly conducive to the interest of both Alabama and Tennessee none can doubt; and that it will be effected is equally certain. We may, therefore, look forward to the time as not far distant when the market of the whole South will be full and fair before us, presenting its rich rewards to the industry and enterprise of East Tennessee." With these remarks I submit the subject to the consideration of your Honorable bodies, observing, in connection, that nature has designed the union of the waters of East Tennessee and those of the Gulf of Mexico through the valleys of the Coosa and its tributaries;—and it only requires the aid of art employed to a small extent to effect an object so desirable, and so important to the interest of a very numerous and respectable portion of the population of our state.

Respectfully submitted by your most obedient servant.

D. H. BINGHAM,
Chief Engineer of the Wetumpka and Coosa Railroad.

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THE CHILD AT PLAY WITH A WATCH.

BY MRS. OSCOOD.

Art thou laughing at Time in the sweet baby-glee?
Will he pause on his pinions to frolic with thee?
Oh! show him those shadowless, innocent eyes,
That smile of bewilder'd and beaming surprise,
Bid him look on that cheek, where thy rich hair
reposes.
Where dimples are playing "bo-peep" with the
roses.
His wrinkled brow press with light kisses and
warm.
And clasp his rough neck in thy soft-wreathing
arm!
Perhaps thy infantine and exquisite sweetness
May win him for once to delay in his fleetness.
Then—then, would I keep thee, my beautiful
child!
Thy blue eyes unclouded; thy bloom undefiled,
With thy innocence only to guard thee from ill,
In life's sunny dawning—a lily-bud still!
Laugh on, my own Ellen! His voice, which to me!
Gives warning so solemn, makes music for thee;
And while I at those sounds feel the idler's annoy,
Thou'hear'st but the tick of the pretty gold toy!
His smile is upon thee, my blessed, my own!
Long, long may it be ere thou feelest his frown.
And oh! may his tread, as he wanders with thee,
Light and soft as thine own little fairy step be;
And still through all seasons, in storms and fair
weather,
May Time and my Ellen be playmates together!

UNCLE BENJAMIN'S SERMON.

Not many hours ago I heard Uncle Benjamin discussing this matter to his son, who was complaining of the "pressure."

"Rely upon it, Sammy," said the old man as he leaned on his staff with his gray locks flowing in the breeze of a May Morning, "manuring pays no bills." I have been an observer any time these fifty years, and I never saw a man helped out of a hole by cursing his horses. Be as quiet as you can for nothing will grow under a moving harrow, and discontent harrows the mind. Matters are bad, I acknowledge, but no ulcer is any the better for fingerings. The more you grow the poorer you grow.

"Repining at losses is only putting pepper into a sore eye. Crops will fail in all soils, and we may be thankful we have not a famine. Besides, I always took notice that whenever I felt the rod pretty smartly, it was as much as to say, here is something which you have got to learn."—Sammy, don't forget that your schooling is not over yet, though you have a wife and two children.

Ay, cried Sammy, "you may say that and a mother-in-law and two apprentices into the bargain and I should like to know what a poor man can learn here, when the greatest scholars and lawyers are at loggerheads, and cant for their lives tell what has become of the money."

Softly, Sammy, I am older than you—I have not got these grey hairs and this crooked back without some burdens. I could tell you stories of the days of continental money when my grandfather used to stuff a sulky box with bills to pay for a yearling or a wheat fan and when the Jersey women used thorns for pins, and laid their teapots away in the garret. You wish to know what you can learn? You may learn these seven things.

"First that you have saved too little and spent too much. I never taught you to be a miser but I have seen you giving your dollar for a 'notion,' when you might have laid one-half aside for charity, and one half for a rainy day.

"Second that you have gone too much on credit. I always told you credit was a shadow, but a small body may cast a greater shadow; and no wise man will follow the shadow any further than he can see the substance. You may now learn, that you have followed the opinion and fashion of others until you have been decoyed into a bog.

"Thirdly; that you have been in too much haste to become rich. Slow and easy wins the race.

"Fourthly, that no course of life can be depended upon as always prosperous. I am afraid the younger race of working men in America have had a notion that nobody will go to ruin on this side of the water.—Providence has greatly blessed us, but we have become presumptuous.

"Fifthly; that you have not been thankful enough to God, for his benefits in past times.

"Sixthly; that you may be thankful our lot is not worse. We might have famine or pestilence, or war, or tyranny, or all together.

"And lastly; to end my sermon, you may learn to offer with more understanding, the prayers of your infancy, 'give us, this day our daily bread.'"

The old man ceased, and Sammy put on his apron, and told back to blow away at the forge bellows.

freedom and safety, and pick up any thing worth possessing. The same paper states that Captain Taylor not long since descended into the sea of Sandy Hook, amidst tremendous breakers, and after remaining below sometime, fished up a rusty gridiron and a crab, which latter, he states, he chased a considerable distance, and he could have gambolled with the Naïades themselves, in their coral caves.—The gridiron and crab is exhibited alongside the cistern in which he descended yesterday. The sub-marine dress consists of separate pieces of copper, connected together by spiral springs, the joints of which are covered with india rubber, which renders it completely impervious to wet. The diver is supplied with a pure current of air passing through the dress by means of a flexible spiral tube, and after breathing the pure oxygen, it is discharged by the water, through another tube. The superiority of this invention over the old diving bell is that it has considerably less of bulk and weight, and enables the diver, by detaching the weights affixed to the dress, to raise himself when he pleases.—Sat. News.

GREAT ROBBERY.—On Sunday night, the store of Messrs. John A. Merle & Co. was entered, apparently by some child, through a back window, the iron bars of which had been partially forced, and also afterwards opened a door for the admission of his employers. Two iron chests were broken open, and the manner in which it was done, leaves little doubt that the robbery was committed by some one well acquainted with the secrets of the premises. The second floor took every thing of value that they could lay their hands upon. Two portfolios, containing notes and drafts, amounting to near two hundred thousand dollars, and about twenty-five hundred dollars in notes on Banks in Illinois, Mississippi, and Tennessee. A reward of two thousand dollars is offered for the apprehension of the robbers.—(Phil.) Sat. News.

SPECIE FROM THE WEST.—The Columbia (Penn.) Sp. states that eight hundred and fifty thousand dollars in coin passed through that town on Wednesday last from the West, for Philadelphia. It belongs to the United States Bank.

IMPORT OF SPECIE FROM GREAT BRITAIN.—The Packet ship Ontario, Huttleson, arrived at New-York last night from London, bringing fifteen cases specie to Messrs. Prime, Ward & King.

Provisions are everywhere falling in price. In New York where old potatoes sold a month since for \$1, and \$1 1/2 a bushel, they are now offered by the farmers to be delivered in the fall in any quantity for 183 cents a bushel! In Cincinnati hogs have fallen from their recently high price to \$2.50 per hundred, if delivered to the purchaser in the fall.

ROYAL PRESENTS.—The young Queen of England seems likely to be smothered with presents. The papers have already recorded sundry donations to her majesty, such as an olive tree from Smyrna, a portfolio from Mr. Forest's dresser, &c. &c.; and now we learn from the Boston Mercantile Journal, that E. C. Delavan, Esq., the well known persevering friend and advocate of temperance, has in contemplation to bestow upon her majesty a copy of Mr. Lucius M. Sargent's Temperance Tales, in four volumes, splendidly bound in embossed Turkish morocco. The gift would have been more appropriate, if made to some of her majesty's uncles.—N. Y. Com. Adv.

CLIFTON, (Bristol) Sept. 20.—A circumstance occurred yesterday, which has thrown our beautiful village into a state of the utmost excitement. It may not be generally known, that at nearly the summit of a cliff rising 300 feet above the surface of the river Avon, and which is commonly called St. Vincent's rock, there is a hole or nearly circular aperture extending 20 or 30 yards inward, and to which an underground passage has lately been excavated by the proprietor of the Clifton Observatory. About noon yesterday, an elderly gentleman, accompanied by a young and lovely female, appeared at the door of the observatory, and requested to be admitted to the "Giants' Hotel," as this cave is so generally called.

While one of the attendants went for a torch with which to light them through the passage, the door keeper, observing that the gentleman seemed in a state of great excitement, muttering to himself in a low tone of voice, asked if he was not well, hinting that it might be better he should rest himself here before he ventured into the close air of the cavern.

The intimation was either not heard or not heeded; but the lady said, "I am much obliged to you for your attention, but my husband is subject to these fits of absence."

The torch bearer, having performed his office, left them leaning over the balustrade at the outer entrance of the cave, enjoying the view of the picturesque landscape on each side of them, and of the river rolling at their feet.—what remains of this catastrophe can only be told by the people who were walking under the rocks at the time.—They state that they saw a lady and gentleman leaning over the balustrade; the gentleman soon turned round, and could distinctly be perceived as making violent gestures to the lady, who, terrified sank to the ground, clinging to the railing; they then saw him attempt to lift her up by the waist when she resisted, still holding fast to the iron rails, and uttering the most piercing screams.

He at last succeeded in lifting her up to the top of railing; the people at the Observatory, hearing the cries, hastened to the scene, but not in time to save the victim; he no longer heard their footsteps than with a jerk he hurried her into the depths below; for a moment he steadfastly regarded the body of the unfortunate lady as it whirled round in the air and fell upon the ground a disfigured mass, and then with a spring and a demoniacal laugh at those who were on the point of

gradually his hold relaxed, his joints stiffened, and he fell heavily about ten yards from the body of his wife. Those that ran to the lady when she fell only heard her repeat these words—"My God, I am innocent." On inquiry it has been ascertained that they arrived at the Gloucester Hotel the night before, from London; but attempts to discover the name or names of the parties has proved abortive.

Several persons had by this time assembled and attempted to seize him but he resisted powerfully till he was knocked down the cellar stairs, where he engaged

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INFAMOUS OUTRAGE.

On Thursday night the 20th inst., a cruel outrage of rape and other injuries, perpetrated in this place, on the person of a little girl about eleven years old, the particulars, we forbear to mention, as the individual charged with the outrage, is incautiously and the case has yet to undergo an examination.

The individual charged with the offence, was conveyed to the Court House on Saturday for examination, where a defence was set up by counsel, and an appeal made to delay the examination until the 20th inst; and although the appeal was unsatisfactory, and evidently, in the opinion of nearly all present, intended only to procrastinate time, still to the great surprise of all, the delay was granted. From the peculiarity of this, and many other cases, of almost as black a character, which have been in our opinion wantonly procrastinated, allowing time and opportunity to all such abominable wretches to escape punishment, in defiance of all law, moral or civil, and public sentiment besides, we deem it due to justice, to morality and the community, to make these brief remarks.

The case under consideration, we venture to say, has scarcely a parallel; and although the wounded, bleeding sacrifice, lay prostrate at the feet of the court, ready to seal the conviction of the abominable wretch, who has thus blighted all her earthly hopes, and robbed her of all that makes life desirable, and although from the injury she had received, there was strong probability that death might devour her of another opportunity, still we see the blow suspended, as if to baffle the law that further means of escape from punishment might be provided for.

How many offences of the most infamous character are often perpetrated in our town, and when in the opinion of the larger portion of the community, have the offenders been justly punished? We believe that our records cannot show a single instance. It appears that it matters not how dark the deed, how black the offence may be, the guilty perpetrators are provided in some way or other, with the means of escape from punishment. We do hope that for the virtue, morality and respectability of our town, our public officers will pursue a more rigid, prompt and efficient examination into the many heinous offences which do almost daily transpire. Until they do so, we can have no hopes that crime, however black, can ever be suppressed.—N. Y. Union.

From the New Haven Herald.

Dreadful attempt at Murder, and Suicide in Woodbury.—On the afternoon of Tuesday last an Irishman, traveling with a bundle came to the public house kept by Mr. J. P. Marshall, in Woodbury, in this County, and made some inquiries about the road; he left the bundle in the bar room, and went to the office of Charles B. Phelps, Esq., an Attorney and magistrate of the district, in whom he said he had come to deliver himself, and went on to state a long incoherent account of abuse he had received at Zoar Bridge, and Bartlett's Bridge, having been robbed of six dollars in money, a pair of boots and of being chased through a cornfield. Mr. Phelps supposing him to be intoxicated, referred him to Mr. Judd, a Deputy Sheriff. He went off, but soon returned, divested himself of most of his clothing in the street, and again went into the office of Mr. Phelps, from which he was ordered out.

About half-past 6, he returned to Marshall's bar room, armed with a knife, where without any quarrel or provocation, he assaulted a young man named Daniel Peck, inflicting three wounds in the breast and abdomen. He also attacked Mr. Marshall, giving him several dangerous wounds in the abdomen. Mr. M. then gave an alarm, and fled into the sitting room where was Mrs. Swift, the widow of Dr. Swift of Bristol.

The assassin followed, and struck Mrs. Swift with the knife through the right cheek to the tongue and again in the breast, which fortunately struck a steel busk, and thus lost its effect. Mrs. Preston, an aged lady, mother-in-law of Mr. Marshall, hearing the alarm, came into the room, and was in her turn assaulted, receiving a severe and dangerous wound in the abdomen, from which the intestines protruded. The assassin then retreated behind a door where he cut his own throat; the knife passing near the carotid artery.

Several persons had by this time assembled and attempted to seize him but he resisted powerfully till he was knocked down the cellar stairs, where he engaged

Swift severely, but not dangerously. Mr. Peck is wounded in the lungs, perhaps fatally. The assassin was wretched in blood, but the extent of his wounds was not ascertained at 11 o'clock on Tuesday night.—The letter from which we obtain the above particulars says, "It is probable he is a maniac, escaped from confinement." He said his name was John De Wise, or De Wire, and was going to Vermont. He is a perfect model of muscular vigor, and has probably been a soldier. He spoke of being shot by a court martial, and put himself in the attitude of that military punishment. We are indebted for the above statement to a gentleman of this city, communicated to him by a friend who was a party concerned and an observer of the shocking scene.

We learn from the Cincinnati Whig of the 26th inst. that Byron Cooley, convicted of the murder of John Rambo, was sentenced on the 24th of November. Cooley, it will be remembered, enticed Rambo to walk with him a few miles below the city, some months since, and when seated together, deliberately drew a pistol and shot him.

Michel Shieslan, the man who murdered a woman a short time since at mid day, in the streets of Louisville, Ky., was tried yesterday, says the Journal of the 26th and condemned to be hanged on the 17th of November. He plead guilty.

M. Gaudin, has made, and is making rubics so light, so brilliant and so perfect, that one of them was taken to an experienced lapidary to be cut and polished, he declared it to be one of the finest of the oriental rubies. Gem buyers, beware! The strife is between nature and science, and skill and judgement are umpires.

A dreadful accident occurred at Eddyville, New York, on the 21st inst. As Mr. Samuel Ferguson was ascending the bank just beyond the bridge, with a loaded wagon, the horses took fright, and they were precipitated over the bank and fell into the creek below, a distance of twenty-five or thirty feet. Both of these persons were instantly killed, as were also the horses. A lad who accompanied them sprang from the wagon and was saved.

The Post has the following pithy remark on steamboat accidents.—"We dislike extreme measures, but our opinion briefly is, that an engineer should be hanged every week, and a proprietor every fortnight, till the accident ceases. The executions would not last long."

London Paper.

Alabama Legislature.

From the Tuscaloosa Monitor.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 8.
Mr. Fleming introduced a resolution for the appointment of a committee to be composed of one from each judicial district, to take into consideration the establishment of a Penitentiary in this State. Mr. Smith suggested that it would perhaps be better to postpone this matter for the present. It was brought fully before the Senate in the Executive message. When that document was taken up, it would be time enough to appoint the committee.

Mr. Moore had no objection to the appointment of the committee now—he thought it would be a convenient one, when the Senate came to make references of different parts of the message.

Mr. Smith said he had not made the suggestion from any opposition to the measure. He was much pleased with that part of the message, and wished that the subject might be fully considered.

The resolution was adopted.
A resolution, having been offered for appointing a committee to act jointly with such committee as might be appointed on the part of the House, to examine the condition of the bank.

Mr. Crabb offered an amendment giving the committee additional powers, to examine the proceedings and policy of the bank, the conduct of its officers, &c. with power to send for persons and papers.

Mr. Burke thought the labors of the committee would be more than sufficient, without imposing these additional duties on the committee. He was not opposed to the investigation, but he thought, if it were necessary, a separate committee ought to be appointed.

After some conversational remarks between Messrs. Burke, Crabb, Mays and Rather, Mr. Crabb withdrew his amendment, and the resolution was adopted.

Mr. Rather from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, reported against the right of certain persons elected as Senators from the counties of Marshall and DeKalb, to take seats in this body, on the ground that those counties have not been constituted into Senatorial districts.

The Senate concurred in the report.
Mr. Crabb introduced a resolution, proposing the appointment of a committee of three members, to act with such committee as might be appointed on the part of the House, to examine the course of proceedings in the State Bank, its policy, the conduct of its officers, with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Crabb remarked that it scarcely seemed necessary for him to say anything in support of this resolution. The Senators he supposed all knew that the people expected and demanded an investigation into the affairs of the State Bank. The demand for an investigation in respect to the branches, because he supposed the duties imposed in this resolution would be sufficient for one committee. Gentlemen coming from those sections of country where the branches were situated, knew more about them than he did, and they could pursue such course in regard to them as they thought proper.

His resolution, Mr. C. said he made

known: it was also due to the honor of the matter should be investigated and brought to light. He was in favor of a thorough investigation, and by what impulse he acted. He wished to know these things, and he was not an indiscriminate or ultra subject. He was in favor of the affairs of our banking institutions, purifying them from corruption if it could be induced to grow with those who were the banks. But for the present, in regard to the destruction, while to them was entrusted funds of the State.

Mr. Moore said he had no objection to any purpose, but as to this, he passed nothing. There was no evil was pointed out to be enquired into, investigation, as it had nothing to do with the bank. But for the present, in regard to the destruction, while to them was entrusted funds of the State.

Mr. Burke said, that in attempting a decision on this subject, he acknowledged difficulties on all sides. A bankers had but a few minutes since been in the table, the result of the labors of a committee of both Houses of the Legislature, the extra session, in regard to the affairs of the bank, by its own officers, before the suspension of specie. That Committee had performed a very difficult task. He doubted whether any committee could have done better. He saw difficulties on that side. Nature the labors of that committee, it had been complete failure. What did it lead to? that, in his opinion, ought to bring the disrespect on any officer of that institution, it was his (Mr. B's) decided opinion that banking institution of the State had been prudently managed, it was the mother bank place. He did not doubt that there had been dissatisfaction; and he did not believe that of President and Directors could be given entire satisfaction.

But Mr. B. said, he was not opposed to investigation. Let it be as full and complete as possible, to offer a prospect of something, the resolution ought to be more than a mere form.

As to the investigation last session, it seemed to him to have originated from private pique, rather than from a regard to the institution. He had engaged in the investigation but a little (for he had the honor to be on the committee) till he was satisfied that it arose from a quarrel.

The result of the investigation only amounted to this, that a distinguished officer of the bank had shortly before the suspension of specie drawn a certain amount of specie from the bank, and made of it a special deposit. Investigation was altogether *ex parte*, he had not come when the individual could have introduced witnesses to explain the transaction, as he believed, he could have done, when the committee were in the necessity of closing their investigation.

Mr. W. was not, he said, opposed to investigation. If the gentleman would investigate, and locate his charge or his suspicion, he would go for the resolution. But he did not think a committee should be raised on general issues.

Mr. Moore, who had moved, to lay the matter on the table, said if the gentleman from the table wished to modify his resolution, he would withdraw the motion.

Mr. Crabb said that he must inform the gentleman from Pickens, that he was not improving it; and that he must rely upon the ability of that gentleman to offer such amendments as he thought required.

Some conversational remarks took place between Mr. Moore and Mr. Crabb, and the matter was dropped.

Mr. Crabb said that if there was no resolution, it was owing to the objection of the individual who drew the resolution was drawn up according to the policy of his own heart, which had no disposition of the slightest blot upon any which might be imputed.

Mr. C. remarked that he differed from the gentleman from Wilcox, (Mr. Moore) to the investigation of the extra session, inquiry did not result in nothing. The highest officer in the bank, whom the State had placed there as its guardian, and that institution 9 thousand dollars in specie very evening before it suspended specie, when he knew the step that was about to be taken by the bank, while it was unknown to the public. This fact was brought to light by the investigation. Was it proper for the President of the bank to act at the time of this general calamity on the country—to take this advantage of the peculiar situation and thus to throw additional suspicion on the institution over which he had been chosen to preside?

Mr. C. denied that the examination had been *ex parte*. No step was taken, implicating the individual alluded to, but in his presence, or in the presence of any other person, he had an opportunity of being present, he had received due notice, of all that was going on. This transaction however had not by any means been the special object of his resolution, which wished a full development of the manner in which the bank had been conducted. He was for purging forth its virtues as well as its errors.

His resolution was said to want point, not intended to have such point as to impugn any one. It is slander, said Mr. C., that while the honest pursuit of truth brings to light without any unjust infliction of punishment, in the resolution, made any imputation without evidence. He was for the suit of information; and wished to see the full of communication between the

you, Ma'am, in a few moments," said the

was seen approaching the carriage—he was
de-samp of the Commandant.


Helen, with some additional agitation, told him, as he stood before her Capt. Alroy, that it was indeed a most unexpected meeting, and seemed not free from embarrassment.

"His Royal Highness has directed me to tell you," said he, bowing politely, "that he regretted being unable to receive you, as he is now engaged in an important business. He also directs me to answer to your enquiry, that Col. St. Helen's term of office probably not exceed six years." While he was speaking, Mrs. St. Helen, overcome with emotion, hastily bowed to him, ordered the carriage to be brought, and then, with a hurried glance at her watch, she hurried to the door.

"Emma! Emma! what can you mean?" Mrs. Ogilvie, with much displeasure; "such rudeness! Yes," looking back to the Horse-Guards, "he may well be astonished, he is still standing, thunderstruck at extraordinary behavior!"

"I—I cannot help it," murmured Mrs. Ogilvie faintly. "I thought I should have fainted." "I am minded of me of Arthur—and did you observe?" continued, sobbing, "nothing was said about the nature of the service." "Oh, I am sure," said Mrs. Ogilvie, "I must have been mistaken."

Capt. Alverley did stand thunderstruck, thus so striding for some moments, as the charge had driven out of sight. Had he known what of his character which the salutation had been reminded of, the power of the deadly serpent—
"Terribly beautiful the serpent lay,
Wreathed like a coronet of gold and grey,
Fit for a tyrant's brow; anon he flew,
Straight like an arrow, shot from his coiled
—or rather it might have appeared as a
rattle-snake, were stunned for an instant by
the suddenness of the appearance of beautiful
the fatal spring had not yet been made, nor
the fascination of their death-dooming
the victim."
(To be Continued.)



chase, as he uses none but the most durable materials, and is always responsible for the execution of his work.

N. B. His former customers who have done work heretofore done, are informed that under circumstances render it necessary for them to forward without delay and make no payment or note.

To Journeymen Saws

I wish to employ two Journeymen Saws who are good workmen, to whom liberal wages and constant employment will be given.

E. CUNNINGHAM.

Nov. 9, 1837.—*tf.*

WARE-HOUSE

AND
COMMISSION HOUSE

THE subscribers have purchased the new Ware-House, situated in Eastern part near the Steamboat landing—formerly occupied by J. Couch, and recently occupied by James H. Connelley. They are now prepared for the sale of COTTON and MERCHANDISE of all kinds, and assure those who may favor them with their patronage, that the greatest possible care will be observed in the forwarding of Goods from Cotton &c. The undersigned has been appointed agent, and place public and proper attention to merit such patronage.

P. WILKINSON.
Wetumpka, November 18, 1837.—

NOTICE

ALL persons indebted to the late John Turner, deceased, will please send in their accounts, and settle up, and make settlement. His individual partnership concern of Turner & Ellis is dissolved. All persons having claims against said estate will please present them.

The Sale of all his personal property—Household furniture—Farming tools &c. &c. will take place at the house of the deceased on Friday the 17th of December next, at one o'clock, P.M., on the following terms, to wit:

OF THE LAND consisting of about 100 acres, more or less, situate in the County of Wilkes, at the same time and place.

ZACHARIAH TURNER, Executor.

R. D. TURNER,
 Nov. 16, 1837.
MATTHEW J. TURNER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
 Having practiced himself in Cherokee
 will practice in all the Courts of Sta-
 tute, and the Courts of the above
 services to the friends of the above
 to the public in general; and he de-
 sirable attention to business, to merit
 the public, and meet the approbation
 may entrust him with business. He
 that business committed to his hands
 promptly attended to.
 April 27, 1837.—*cf.*
Cherokee County, Circuit Court,
October Term,
John H. Garrett,
vs
John Ridge and
William Childress. } **In Chancery.**
IT appearing to the satisfaction
 of the Court that John Ridge the Defendant
 Entitled Cause, is not an inhabitant
 it is therefore on Motion of the
 Complainant, ordered and decreed
 said Ridge shall appear on or
 day of the next Term of our
 second at the Court House in Cherokee
 County, Monday after the fourth

next, and then and there plead,
to the above Bill of complaint,
will be taken as confessed as to
It is further ordered, that this
cation against the said Ridge,
Eight weeks, by weekly inserti
sonville Republican; and this c
A true copy of the Minutes.
Test. H. L. SMITH
Nov. 2, 1837.—St.—\$9 00.

be to their interest
as he uses none but the most d

Nov. 9, 1837.—ti.

COMMISSION EVEL

NOTICE

and make settlement. His individual concern of Thomas G. Ellis

MATTHEW J. TULL
 A BORN AND BRED AMERICAN

will practice in all the Courts of St
Cherokee, and Benton. He tender

Cherokee County, Cir

John H. Garrett,
vs.
Ed. B. ... } In Ch...

second Monday after the fourth
next, and then and there plead,

to the above Bill of complaint, will be taken as confessed as to the facts therein stated.

It is further ordered, that publication against the said Ridge, for eight weeks, by weekly insertion in the *Sanville Republican*; and this copy of the Minutes.

Test. H. L. SMITH
Nov. 2, 1837.—St.—\$9 00.

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